The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4947. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 4, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Greece Threatens Turkey with War.

Minister Moustier to Accompany Napoleon to Vienna.

Debates on Reform in the English Parliament.

The Right of the English People to Meet in the Public Parks.

GREECE.

Greece Determined to Declare War against Turkey.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 3—2 P. M.

Dispatches received to-day from Athens bring the intelligence that the Greek Government has announced its determination of declaring war against the Sublime Porte on the 1st of September, should the hostilities against the Christians in the Island of Candia not be ended by that time.

Great military preparations are being made for such a contingency, and orders have been issued calling out the entire reserves of the kingdom.

FRANCE.

Minister Moustier to Accompany the Emperor to Vienna.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 3.

The Emperor NAPOLEON will be accompanied by M. MOUSTIER, his Minister of Foreign Affairs, on his visit to the Emperor of Austria, and will remain three days in the Austrian Capital.

THE CABLE.

Accident to the Atlantic Cable of 1866.

The London *Times* of the 22d publishes the subjoined communication:

To the Editor of the Times:

SIR: A telegram, dated Valentia, yesterday, 6 P. M., reports that the cable of 1866 was broken suddenly Saturday afternoon; that the preliminary experiments gave the locality at 50 nautical miles from the other side—i. e., from Heart's Content.

This would indicate a very moderate depth of water, in which injury can be repaired with great facility, as in the case of the recent accident to ships shore end of the same cable. The 1865 cable is in perfect order. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES STEWART,
Chairman, Anglo-American Telegraph Company.
No. 102 LANCASTER-GATE, July 31.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 3.

The steamship *Pennsylvania*, Capt. LEWIS, which left New-York July 20, has arrived out.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 3—Noon.

Consols opened at 94¼ for money.

American Securities opened at the following rates:

U.S. Five-Twenty Bonds.....73
Illinois Central Shares.....77
Erie Shares.....48¼

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 3—2 P. M.

Consols, for money.....94¼
United States Five-Twenties.....72 15-16
Illinois Central Shares.....77
Erie Railway shares.....48
Atlantic and Great Western Consol'd Bonds..23½

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 3—Noon.

COTTON—The market is unchanged. The following are the opening quotations:

Middling Uplands.....10¾d.
Middling Orleans.....10¾d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather is favorable for crops, and the market is easy, but opening quotations are unchanged. Corn 35s. for new mixed Western. Wheat 13s. 8d. for White California. Barley 5s. Oats 3s. 11d. Peas 42s. ₱ quarter.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 142s. 6d. Pork, 73s. Lard, 50s. Bacon, 42s. Cheese, 52s.

PRODUCE—Ashes, 31s for Pots. Resin, Common Wilmington, 7s., and Fine American, 16s. Spirits Turpentine, 31s. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Petroleum Spirits, 9d., and Refined, 1s. 4½d. Cloverseed, 41s. for American Red.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 3—Noon.

SUGAR—Dutch Standard, 25s. 6d. for No. 12. Iron, 63s. ₱ ton for Scotch Pig. Crude Calcutta Linseed, 63s. 6d. Linseed Cakes, £10. Linseed Oil, 41s. 4d. Sperm Oil, £120. Whale Oil, £41.

A dispatch from Antwerp quotes Petrcleum at 45 francs ₱ bbl.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 3—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market is easier and business is quiet; the sales will not reach 8,000 bales; quotations unchanged.

No changes are reported in the Breadstuff Provision or Produce markets.

BY STEAMSHIP TO JULY 24.

The steamship *America*, from Bremen July 20, Southampton July 23, reached this port last evening.

The steamship *Cimbria*, from Hamburg July 20 and Southampton July 24, also reached her dock at a late hour last night.

The following is a summary of the news:

In the House of Lords, July 22, Lord DERBY moved the second reading of the Representation of the People Bill. He commenced a lengthened speech by remarking upon the favorable contrast which the present time offered for a consideration of our representative system to the period of 1832. He reverted to the threatened amendment of Lord GREY, which he minutely criticised, contending that it was unnecessary, and that its adoption might retard the settlement of a long pending agitation, and affront the other House by rejecting a bill which it had unanimously agreed to.

Lord GREY moved as an amendment "that the representation of the People Bill does not appear to this House to be calculated, in its present shape, to effect a permanent settlement of this important question, or to promote the future good government of the country; but the House, recognizing the urgent necessity for the passing of a bill to amend the existing system of representation, will not refuse to give a second reading to that which has been brought to it from the House of Commons, in the hope that in its future stages it may be found possible to correct some of its faults, and to render it better fitted to accomplish the proper objects of such a measure."

He argued that the bill, if passed in its present shape, would cause so much discontent that agitation would be revived, and it would consequently fail to fulfill its object as a settlement of the question.

The debate was then adjourned, and continued during the session of the following day.

The Earl of Derby announced at a meeting of Peers that Lord GREY's resolution, if carried, would be fatal to the passing of the Reform Bill. He further stated that he would not refer to the Committee a bill which had received the stigma of a resolution, in his judgment, insulting to the House of Commons, who had passed it unanimously. This determination was cordially indorsed by the Peers present, in number 92, out of 116 at present resident in town.

The *Times* in a leader says:

Lord GREY's amendment has been placed in the Notice Paper, freed, we are glad to see, from the verbal obscurities which disfigured it, and unless, as is not impossible, Lord GREY announces this evening his intention to withdraw it, it must occupy much of the debate. We have expressed our opinion of the impolicy of Lord GREY's proposal, and further reflection only seems to confirm our judgment, though many Peers may join in the debate, we may be certain that the Reform Bill will pass the Lords untouched in its main outlines.

It is almost certain that Lord GREY will propose the Cumulative Vote; but it is, we apprehend, equally certain that it will be rejected. We shall watch the Reform debates in the Lords with interest but without emotion. The question is settled. The outlines of the Bill are given in ineffaceable characters, and though Peers may be eloquent and dignified, the measure that has been agreed upon will remain practically unchanged.

In the House of Commons, July 22, the first order of the day was the Scotch Reform Bill, the second reading of which was agreed to without any debate, very much apparently to the astonishment and amusement of the House, and at a later period Mr. DISRAELI promised to commit the bill *pro formâ*, in order, if possible, that it be reported with the amendments which had been agreed on.

Mr. HARDY then moved the second reading of the meeting in Royal Parks Bill.

Mr. NEATES and Mr. TAYLOR opposed the bill, and urged its rejection on the ground that it would destroy the right of public meeting.

Mr. NEWDEGATE took the same view.

Mr. MILL supported Mr. TAYLOR's amendment, viz.: "That the bill be read a second time that day six months," arguing that wherever a British subject has a right to be he has a right to talk politics.

Sir G. GREY agreeing in the expediency of preserving these parks for the purposes of recreation, consented to the second reading of the bill.

The House divided, and the second reading was carried by a majority of 117—181 to 64.

The London *Star* says:

"The Government have put down the meetings in the Parks Bill for a second reading. All members of the House of Commons, whether professedly Liberal or otherwise, who really value the privileges, which are an old and wholesome popular privilege, ought to be in their places to give this bill their strenuous opposition. It is a mere blunder of the Government to persevere with this measure, but if friends of popular rights are not earnest and watchful in opposing the bill, the Government blunder may become a serious grievance to the people of London.

A review of unusual interest took place at the close of the Wimbledon meeting. The prizes won were distributed by Princess TECK, and immediately afterward the review took place in the presence of the Sultan, the Prince of Wales and other royal personages. Twenty-two thousand men took part in the review.

A painful gloom was cast upon the closing hours of the ball at the India House. While the festivities were at their height Mme. MUSURUS, the wife of the Turkish Ambassador, was seized with acute pain, and as she was being removed home she died.

A grand promenade on the terrace of Windsor Castle in the afternoon of the following day was to have taken place, and two military bands were to have been present, but the lamentable intelligence of the death of Mme. MUSURUS disarranged the whole of the contemplated proceedings, preventing the Sultan's second visit to Windsor.

The following communication has been received by the First Lord of the Admiralty:

"By command of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, FUAD PASHA, requests Mr. CARDY, First Lord of the Admiralty, to convey to the Admirals and other officers, and to the ship's companies of the Royal Fleet assembled at Spithead, His Majesty's thanks and acknowledgment for the cordial reception they have given to him. His Imperial Majesty desires to add the expression of his admiration at the display which he has witnessed of the naval power of Great Britain."

The Empress of the French left Paris on Sunday for Havre, where she embarked for England on a visit to the Queen of England. Her Majesty was accompanied to Havre by the Emperor who has returned to Paris:

King LOUIS, of Bavaria, has arrived in Paris.

The King of Portugal has arrived in Paris, he was received at the railway station by the Emperor, and after paying his respects to the Empress, the King was conducted by the Emperor to the Pavilion Marsan.

The Viceroy of Egypt has arrived in Paris from England. His Highness intended landing at Boulogne, but was forced by stress of weather to Calais.

On the Paris Bourse there has been a heavy fall in Suez Canal shares, which declined 35 francs, closing at 315 francs; the decline is not mentioned.

After some important petitions had been disposed of,

Lord DERBY moved the second reading of the Representation of the People Bill. He commenced a lengthened speech by remarking upon the favorable contrast which the present time offered for a consideration of our representative system to the period of 1832, when public feeling was strongly excited, and when the change proposed was almost in revolution in respect of the distribution of political power. Expressing his conviction that the Reform Act had operated beneficially he pointed out that passed as it had been under the influence of strong political passion, many points had not then received the full consideration they deserved. Reminding Lord RUSSELL of his suggestions of "finality," and twitting him with the reopening of the Reform question in 1852, Lord DERBY referred to the various measures on the subject which had been proposed by successive Governments, and commenting upon that submitted in 1866, attributed the breaking up of the late Government to the imprudence of Mr. GLADSTONE, who insisted upon the bill being carried as he had proposed it. The late Ministry having been defeated and having resigned, Lord DERBY said he accepted office with a determination to do his best to settle the long-mooted question of Parliamentary Reform, to which the Conservative party never offered any obstinate resistance, as he showed from the fact that on no occasion had they opposed the second reading of bills relating to that subject, while in 1859 Lord RUSSELL, by his amendment, defeated the second reading; and again in the present year Mr. GLADSTONE had desired to contest the same stage. Coming to the bill itself, Lord DERBY explained the various changes of procedure adopted as the result of a fixed desire to settle the question, and with respect to what he regarded as the main feature of the Bill—the borough franchise, he said that, after the resolution of the House of Commons in 1859 that the £10 limit should be reduced, he thought, with Mr. HERBERT and Sir E. PALMER, that there could be no safe halting ground between that figure and household suffrage, accompanied with residence and payment of rates, which was but recurring to the old scot and lot system that had prevailed anterior to the Reform Act. Having explained the clauses abolishing the compound householder, and expressed a regret that the House of Commons had not consented to allow agreement between landlords and tenants, where the former would pay the rates, and the latter should receive his right to the franchise—he referred to the lodger clause, which he thought would not produce any very large addition to the total constituencies. After stating the changes in the county franchise, he proceeded to justify the redistribution scheme, which, he admitted, was not so extensive as the enfranchising portion of the bill; and designedly so, as the Government had sought to enfranchise as much, and to disfranchise as little as possible. He regarded it as undesirable that small boroughs should be completely disfranchised, and he regretted that the House of Commons had declined to assent to the proposed system of voting papers. In conclusion he adverted to the threatened amendment of Lord GREY, which he minutely criticised, contending that it was unnecessary, and that its adoption might retard the settlement of a long pending agitation, and affront the other House by rejecting a bill which it had unanimously agreed to.

Lord GREY moved, as an amendment, "That the Representation of the People Bill does not appear to this House to be calculated, in its present shape, to effect a permanent settlement of this important question, or to promote the future good government of the country; but the House, recognizing the urgent necessity for the passing of a bill to amend the existing system of representation, will not refuse to give a second reading to that which has been brought to it from the House of Commons, in the hope that in its future stages it may be found possible to correct some of its faults, and to render it better fitted to accomplish the proper objects of such a measure." He justified his proposal by the peculiar circumstances of the period, and by the admitted fact that a majority of the House of Commons really disapproved the bill to which they had formally assented. He conceded the difficulty of finding any safe resting-place short of household suffrage if the £15 limit of the borough franchise were upheld; but insisted that the Government, with its opponent, as under the opposition the best portion of the working classes already enjoyed the franchise, and their numbers were continually increasing. He strongly objected to the abolition of the compound house rating, which would have ruinous effects in many parishes, as it would be impossible to collect rates from the tenants of small houses, and an additional burden would have to be cast upon a class of persons but little richer. He argued that the bill, if passed in its present shape, would cause so much discontent that agitation would be revived, and it would consequently fail to fulfill its object as a settlement of the question. He condemned the lowering of the borough franchise as transferring the elected power to unknown, and, he feared, not the most trustworthy hands, as giving greater influence to the managers of Trades' Unions, and as certain to increase the expenses of Parliamentary elections.

In the course of his remarks Earl GREY pointed out the difference between the circumstances and the condition of England and the United States, and referred to the reserves of waste land in the States, which offered a scope for the energy accumulated in the cities. He insisted upon the important distinction that the House of Commons is in England supreme, while the power of the House of Representatives is checked by the Senate, and both by an independent Executive; and even the great power of the three is limited by the reserved rights of separate States under the protection of the Supreme Court. [The noble Earl's voice, which had been gradually failing for some minutes, by this time had become so weak that it was impossible to catch more than an occasional sentence completely, and consequently nothing can be reported beyond the general tenor of the noble Lord's concluding remarks.] He did not anticipate an immediate change in the composition of the House of Commons. Possibly the men who, under the existing system, had acquired the confidence of their countrymen, would continue to retain it and to be reflected; but as these men dropped off others of a different stamp would be chosen; and he looked forward to a gradual deterioration of the House of Commons. The noble Lord alluded to what had been published that day respecting the deterioration of the Legislature of the Province of Victoria, and referred at some length to the United States. He was understood to conclude by moving the resolution of which he had given notice.

Lord CARNARVON remarked that the bill of the late Government was opposed on the grounds of imperfect information and its tendency to swamp the existing constituencies; but he contended the bill now proposed was based upon no fuller knowledge and would admit a still larger proportion of new voters. The result of the lowering of the franchise to the extent now suggested must be to disfranchise the representatives of wealth and education by the influence of mere numbers, a result which he regarded as of extreme gravity. Although he admitted that the working classes were entitled to a distinct representation, yet a paramount influence of that one class which he believed this bill would create was a vital change, and in times of strong excitement might lead to consequences which did not seem to have been contemplated by the Government. Re-ferring to the county franchise, Lord CARNARVON argued that the effect of the reduced franchise would be in urban and manufacturing counties to place the representation in the hands of the voters in unrepresented towns. He attributed the present position to the party uses to which the Reform question had been put, strongly dissenting from the statement that household suffrage had been the secret faith of the Conservative Cabinet, he commented severely upon the rapid change of opinion by the leaders of the Government, which, he said, had destroyed the foundations of political truth. He, however, recommended that the amendment should not be pressed, as there would be a fitting opportunity for improving the bill in Committee.

On motion of Earl SHAFTESBURY, the debate was then adjourned.

In the session of the 23d, the debate on the second reading of the Reform Bill was resumed by the Earl of Shaftesbury, who, observing on the peculiar position in which their Lordships were placed—that they did not intend to reject the measure, although they could not approve and were incompetent to amend it—expressed his regret that the Premier had not given his assurance that in his opinion the bill would effect great good to the country. Speaking for himself, he was not hostile to reform, which, while not absolutely necessary for good government, was nevertheless, he admitted, inevitable; but his idea was that the suffrage should rather be held up to the workingman as a reward for thrift, sobriety and industry. On this ground, therefore, he would have preferred the bill of last year. The bill was a stepping-stone to universal suffrage. Henceforth democratic influence would be paramount in the country, for with it it would be impossible for the hereditary peerage and our monarchial institutions to work harmoniously.

Continuing, he said: "I am not afraid of democratic power. I do not think that this House will be put out by any violent act; but we shall pass away with the elegance and softness of a dissolving view. [Laughter.] Behind all this there lie other questions of greater and more serious importance for the country. There remain a great many social questions, and the great questions in respect of free trade, in respect of capital and wages, in respect of labor, and in respect of the relations between master and men, and those claims which are made by thousands of persons for a larger share of the proceeds of their toils. [Hear, hear.] Wherever you go you cannot but hear the hum of these questions—you read of them in learned speeches, and you find them discussed, especially in America. And why, let me ask, should not these questions also be discussed in this country? We find that Mr. WADE, a man of some note in America, for he is President of the Senate, has been making a tour in the West, and that in the course of it, at Kansas, he said that "the slavery question being now disposed of, that of labor and capital would next demand the attention of the country." Property, he said, was not equally divided, and he held that a more equal distribution of capital must be made. He further declared that as Congress had done so much for the slave it could not quietly endure the terrible distinction between the man who labored and the man who did not. He went on to argue that the Almighty never intended that one man should work while another lived in idleness. I call the attention of your lordships to these observations, because here is a man of eminence discussing principles that now agitate large masses of those who live by their labor. And if we find these questions so discussed in America, why should they not be discussed here? There is a strong resemblance between the two countries, and the intercourse of ideas and the fraternization which takes place will lead to the introduction into this country of such principles as are referred to by Mr. WADE. I deserve that these measures, although they may not be taken up by large masses of the working classes in the spirit of plunder and spoliation, have yet taken some root among us. I have found that many working people, and many even of religious minds, have a profound conviction that the property of the country is not distributed as it ought to be, and that some checks ought by legislation to be put upon its accumulation in single hands. I am certain that when times of distress arise, many who entertain these notions may be easily worked upon by a great demagogue, whose power and influence over them will cause what he says to sink deep into their hearts; and if these people have the power of sending representatives to Parliament to give expression to their principles, I cannot doubt that that expression would be speedily and emphatically given. [Hear, hear.]

The Lord Chancellor, adverting to Lord GREY's resolution, described it as vague and indefinite, and as having already served its purpose of securing the thorough discussion of the bill. He regretted, therefore, that the noble Earl had not announced his intention to withdraw it. One by one, the learned Lord then proceeded to reply to each of the propositions contained in the resolution. In his view, the bill possessed the elements of stability as much as any measure of the kind could do; and he contended that a Conservative Government had a perfect right to grapple with the question after the repeated failure of their predecessors, and that the scheme before their lordships came recommended to their approval as furnishing the only possible solution of the difficulty. For, broad and liberal as it undoubtedly was, it was at the same time based on the old constitutional principle of taxation and the discharge of public duties. The debate was continued by the Duke of Argyle, the duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord Faversham, the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Cairns and Earl Russell.

The London Times on Lord Grey's Speech.

The best part of Lord GREY's speech was that in which he pointed out the difference between the circumstances and the constitution of England and the United States, which render hazardous here experiments that might be tried across the Atlantic without danger. Mr. BAGOT had already shown how household suffrage, though in name identical, would enfranchise totally different classes in the two countries. Lord GREY referred to the reserves of waste lands in the States, which offer a scope for the energy accumulated in the cities; and insisted upon the important distinction that the House of Commons is with us supreme, while the power of the House of Representatives is checked by the Senate, and both by an independent Executive, and even the joint power of the three is limited by the reserved rights of separate States, under the protection of the Supreme Court. It was at this stage that he was compelled to suspend his argument, and we are left in the dark as to the amendments in the bill which he had to offer. We fear, indeed, that their value would not have been great. Lord GREY's warnings against the supposition that we can with impunity introduce into a different legislative system the representative institutions of the United States deserve close study, and must, in fact, have been held conclusive if it were proposed to adopt equal electoral districts with household suffrage. At present, however, we accept household suffrage alone, and the warnings therefore are only valuable for the future. They will not be forgotten when a further redistribution is attempted. When that shall have been resolved upon, when the demand for the privilege of voting is changed into a demand for the equal value of votes, we must be prepared for other means of maintaining the representative character and the stability of our Government.

When Lord Grey, contrasting the American Constitution with our own, asserted that the will of the House of Commons is necessarily supreme, he virtually cut away the ground from under his amendment. The previous declaration that he did not fit any way intend to interfere with the progress of the bill may, however, be accepted as conclusive that at the proper stage the amendment will be withdrawn. It is sufficiently evident that Lord GREY could count on no effective support for his proposal.

The Reform League and the Hyde Park Demonstration.

From the London Star, July 22.

The anniversary of the memorable Hyde Park meeting on the 23d of July last will be celebrated next Tuesday evening by a *soirée*, under the auspices of the Reform League, at Radley's Hotel. Mr. EDMOND BEALES is announced to preside.

The Right of the People to Meet in the Public Parks.

In the House of Commons, July 22, Mr. HARDY moved the second reading of the Meeting in Royal Parks Bill. He said:

All the great authorities expressed their opinion most confidently in favor of the right of the Crown to exclude the public from the Royal parks. The right actually existed and was practically exercised at certain periods every day—the parks being closed at certain hours. But so long as acts done were legal in themselves, they could only be proceeded against if committed in the park, as for civil trespass. That was not, he believed, the case in any other recreation ground in the country. There was a power to lay down rules by which persons were summarily liable to be taken before the magistrate, and fined or dealt with as the case might require. If such a power were laid down by an act of Parliament, this question would at once be settled. The only way in which this question had become complicated had been from want of power to enforce the rights which were acknowledged to exist. It had been complicated so long ago as 1855, when disturbances arose which attracted the attention of the House and the public. After that religious discussions were got up, and the police had orders to remove those who engaged in them; but, in consequence of what had taken place this year, the preachers said, "You don't remove others, and you have no right to remove us from the park." But they had been removed; they submitted, and in no case had any question of law been raised as to the right of the police to remove those having been guilty of a breach of the conditions in which they were admitted to the park. In 1862 the Garibaldi riots took place between those who were in favor of GARIBALDI and others from the Irish quarters who were in opposition to him, when violent breaches of the peace took place, and the parks were again rendered almost inaccessible to the public. The remedy was not clear and distinct. Persons might be taken into custody, but those who brought the meetings together, and did not take part in them, although illegal, could only be proceeded against for civil trespass. Certain steps were taken last year. The gates were closed, so that those who disputed the right of the Crown might have an opportunity of doing so. But the parties turned aside and did not enter the gates. They had an opportunity of testing the law at that time, but the question had not been raised, and so far as they were concerned, there seemed to be an admission that the Crown had the right to close the gates. This year, no doubt, a meeting had been held in the parks; but this was not a political question at all, because the mode in which the present Government viewed the subject was that also in which the honorable gentleman the former Secretary of State regarded it. The only object of this bill was the protection of the public, who had a right to the unrestricted enjoyment of the parks. It was said that on a recent occasion a number of persons were present who took no part in the meeting, but it must not be forgotten that many persons were prevented from visiting the park on that occasion by fear. It should be distinctly understood that the parks were free from any assemblage which could alarm the most timid. [Hear, hear.] He had proposed that any meeting held in the Royal parks without the permission of the Crown should be an illegal assembly, and that the First Commissioner of Works should have power to make by-laws, the breach of which should be punishable by a small fine.

Mr. NEATES said that the bill proposed to deal with a very grave matter in a wholly inadequate manner. It only related to the repression of public meetings in the parks, and not in the open spaces in the metropolis. There was not a pretence for saying that the Royal parks were not vested in the Crown, and those who asserted that they would hold mass meetings there in opposition to that right knew that they were wilfully setting the law at defiance. During the agitation of the Reform question no really great excitement had occurred, and consequently it was impossible to judge of what might happen in the future from what had occurred during the last year or two. The working classes had shown that they had no intention of combining for dangerous classes, but he believed they had resolved, if they could not achieve their political end by fair means, to press into their service some of the worst of the people, and make it impossible one day in the week for the tradespeople to open their shops. Still, such a combination of circumstances might arise in the future as would bring about a state of things in London similar to what had happened in Bristol a few years ago, but on a much larger scale, and as that event was possible it was necessary to enact a preventive measure. The present Government more than any other had a right to deal with the working classes; demigods had spoken of the sovereignty of the people, but the Government had established their sovereignty and had a right to impose restrictions to it. Believing, then, so thoroughly in the necessity for a stringent measure, he opposed this bill because it was inadequate; Parliament should place the matter in the hands of the ordinary constituted authority, and not in the ranger of the parks. The act should be distinct in its provisions, and the magistrates of the districts concerned should be empowered to punish any infringement of those provisions. He therefore moved as an amendment to the motion that it is not expedient to deal with the public meetings in the metropolis with reference only to the Royal parks.

Mr. P. A. TAYLOR said the bill was essentially bad, and would be unequal in its operation. Properly to describe the measure it should be said that it was a bill for taking away the right of the people to meet in the parks. ["Oh, oh!"] It was said that the public meetings held were objectionable and dangerous, because they brought together so many of the class called "roughs;" but he maintained that it was the duty of the Government to protect the working classes in Reform meetings against the "roughs," just as they protected the upper classes against them in reviews and at other gatherings. The presence of these roughs was no reason why the Government should put a stop to public meetings, but was a reason why they should protect the right of public meeting against the disorderly and dangerous classes. There was no need, he maintained, for the passing of such a bill as the present. The case calling for the assemblage of large numbers of men at public meetings had passed with the passing of a generous measure of Parliamentary Reform, and it was, under those circumstances, no light matter to create a new statutable offence. If we were about to imitate the tactics of our neighbors across the Channel with respect to the right of public meeting we must do so to a still greater extent even than was now proposed, and, perhaps, it would eventually be found necessary to appoint a new officer with the title of Prefect of the Thames. He for one, should not like to see such a state of things brought about, and for these reasons, as well as for many others which he should not take up the time of the House by stating he should move that the bill be a second time that day three months.

Mr. NEWDEGATE should have preferred to see less discretionary power vested in the Board of Works than was proposed, and should like to see the old principle that no public meeting should, during the session Parliament, be held within a mile of the House extended to three miles. He pointed out that the framers of the Government of the United States had very wisely determined that a district of six miles round the seat of the Legislature should be kept free from all public meetings, which showed that they were desirous that the free action of their representatives should be secured.

Mr. MILL was anxious that public political meetings should be held, because for centuries it had been the pride of this country that a man had a right to speak his mind on politics or other subjects wherever he pleased. [Cries of "No."] Of course he had no right to trespass on private ground, but wherever he had a right to be there he also had a right to talk politics to those who chose to listen to him. When it was said that the parks were the property of the Crown, that phrase only meant that they were the property of the Government, and they were under their control only to a limited extent. The parks were not the property of the Sovereign in the same way as Balmoral and Osborne were the property of the Sovereign; but formed part of the Crown property given up in exchange for the Civil List, and ought to be appropriated in a way to serve the public interests. The excuse made, on the ground of public convenience, for prohibiting political meetings in the parks was not believed by any one to be seriously urged. The Name in substance asked by the Government not to take away by law the right of holding large public meetings, but to render the exercise of that right as rare as possible by throwing impediments in the way. It was said that multitudinous meetings were not to be the occasion but for intimidation. He believed that multitudinous meetings were seldom held for discussion, their object being the public manifestation of the strength and enthusiasm of those who took part in them, and those were elements which a prudent statesman would take into his consideration. Dissatisfaction which was not allowed to be expressed in public meeting was apt to break out in insurrection.

After some further debate the bill was passed to a second reading, and read a second time.

The Suppression of the Slave Trade.

In the House of Commons, July 22, a debate arose on the vote to complete the grant of £32,000 for captured negroes, bounties on slaves, &c., in connection with the measures taken for the suppression of the slave trade.

Mr. D. GRIFFITH asked whether this large expenditure was necessary.

Mr. E. ROMILLY said the slave trade was no doubt considerably decreased, but this result was entirely owing to the expenditure objected to. He trusted that honorable members would not be too hard upon the officers engaged in the suppression of the slave trade, if they attempted to seize every vessel supposed to be engaged in that traffic.

Mr. LAYARD said that the officers engaged had a most difficult part to play, but if the Government relaxed their precautions there would be a rapid increase in the traffic.

Mr. Alderman LUSK was willing to pay for results, but the results for a good many years past had been very small indeed. He moved that the vote be reduced by the sum of £2,000.

Mr. D. GRIFFITH said that the system of bounties appeared to be a sort of blood money, which was hardly reconcilable with the honorable profession of arms.

Mr. H. BERKELEY thought that the whole question of the slave trade and the means adopted for its suppression required the serious consideration of the Government. The system of bounties was a very good one years ago, but now there was no demand and no market for slaves except in the dominions of our ally the Sultan and the Viceroy of Egypt. He understood there was no longer a market for slaves in Cuba, and the slave trade on the west coast of Africa must die out. There was, therefore, no use in keeping up an expensive squadron and risking the lives of our best officers and men on the west coast of Africa. There was a very small slave trade on the east coast of Africa, by which slaves captured in the interior were taken across the Red Sea into Arabia. But this was a traffic kept up by potentates over whom we could exercise great influence.

Mr. CHILDERS thought that a very considerable reduction in the strength of the squadron on the west coast of Africa might now be made. The honorable member for Finsbury was not accurate in the statement he made with regard to the comparative mortality on the coast of Africa and on the home station. The deaths on the coast of Africa were 87 per 1,000 annually; and the deaths on the home station were five per 1,000 annually. It was well known that the coast of Africa was frightfully dangerous.

Mr. LABOUCHERE observed that if the market for slaves at Cuba no longer existed, that circumstance was owing to the existence of this squadron.

Mr. H. SEYMOUR said the honorable member's remark did not apply to the present state of things, as there was a movement going on in Cuba for the liberation of the slaves.

Mr. LABOUCHERE thought that it would be as well to wait to see the effect of that movement before abolishing the squadron.

Mr. Alderman LUSK said that if the coast of Africa were so extremely unhealthy, that circumstance constituted a reason for discontinuing the squadron.

Sir. J. HAY confirmed the statement of the honorable member for Pontefract as to the mortality in the service on the coast of Africa. Two years' service there was sufficient to debilitate the constitution of some men for the greater period of their lives.

Lord STANLEY looked forward with some confidence to a not distant period when the squadron would become unnecessary. [Hear, hear.] What had been effected by the United States had struck a very heavy blow at the system of slavery, and he was bound to say from all he heard, even as to Cuba itself, there was a change of feeling, and people had begun to doubt the policy or expediency of bringing in fresh negroes there. At the same time, he did not think it would be wise suddenly or at one blow to take away the establishment on the African coast. He was as favorable as any one to its reduction; at the same time, we were bound by treaties on the subject, and any violent transition was certainly not expedient.

Mr. Alderman LUSK withdrew his amendment, and the vote was agreed to.

The American State Debt—Correction of Misrepresentations Abroad.

From the London Economist, July 20.

SIR: In your issue of May 25, I find statements respecting the state and local debts of the United States which seem to me so extravagant as to require some notice from this side of the water. In the absence of complete statistics respecting these local obligations, the correspondent of the *Standard* seems to have adopted as his motto, *omne ignotum pro magnifico*, and to have indulged in as wild vagaries with regard to our finances as any which adorned the columns of that newspaper on American topics while the Southern rebellion was still in progress.

It is true that the data for ascertaining the indebtedness which rests upon the American people, in addition to the debt of the Federal Government, are by no means complete; but there are, nevertheless, authentic returns from some of the larger States by which we can approximate to the true amount, and show conclusively that it does not approach the estimate of your sanguine authority. In the New-York *Financial Chronicle* of April 27 (and there is no better authority) there is a carefully prepared table showing the indebtedness of the thirty-six States composing the Union, both in 1860 and 1866. The figures are derived from the latest State reports, and are official. The total of these debts in 1866 was $352,194,290; but in 1860 they amounted to $255,889,769, showing that the increase of State debts during the six years within which the war occurred was only $96,854,521. In the three largest States of the West—Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—the aggregate debt was reduced in that period from $37,000,000 to $31,000,000, and in Pennsylvania, which is, after New-York, the most populous State of the Union, it was reduced $2,000.000. The largest increase was in the rich States of Massachusetts, $18,000,000; Connecticut, $10,000,000, and New-York $17,500,000. It is in these and the other Northeastern States that the greatest stimulus was given by the war to manufactures and other productive industry, and in them, consequently, the largest bounties were paid to volunteers and the most monetary relief paid to the families of absent soldiers. These were the purposes, and the only purposes for which war debts were anywhere created by the counties, cities or towns of the United States; namely, bounties to volunteers and support to soldiers' families. Now, in the West, no considerable bounties were paid, and no debts on account of them could, therefore, have been created. The very best evidence of this fact was furnished by the debates on the Bounty Bill last Winter in Congress. The Western members went in a body for the bill, because their soldiers had enlisted and served without local bounties; while, on the contrary, the Eastern representatives as generally opposed it, because, though their troops had received bounties, they had been wholly paid by the localities from which they were sent, and had never been a charge on the Federal Treasury. The States and municipal bodies of the East were already subject to a debt created to pay these bounties, and it was manifestly unjust to charge them with an addition to the Federal debt, which could be of no benefit to their constituents, since the bill proposed to pay bounties to those soldiers only who had not received them at the time of enlistment.

This National Bounty Bill did not pass Congress, and it is believed that it never will pass; nor did the State Bounty Bill of Massachusetts become a law, nor is it ever likely to become a law, nor is it ever likely to become one, though the correspondent of the *Standard* speaks of both these bills as certain to become laws, and as adding some hundreds of millions of dollars to the public debts.

The State of New-York has just published a return, showing the entire public debts of which the people of that State are subject. It embraces the debts of the State, and of the counties, cities, towns and villages within it. The State debt is now $51,753,082, but of this $34,183,975 existed before the war, and more than $18,000,000 of it represents the cost of the Erie Canal, a gigantic work of internal improvement, nearly 400 miles in length, which has existed for forty years, and has contributed many times its cost to the wealth of the State. Neither is this debt a burden on the people of the State of New-York, for the interest on it is defrayed by the tolls of the canal, which are paid by the whole inland commerce between West and East. The county, city, town and village debts amount to $85,675,645; but of this only $41,927,995 was contracted during the war purposes, the residue having grown out of that system of internal improvements which has so rapidly developed the wealth and increased the resources of the Northern section of the Union. Roads and bridges, waterworks, lines of railway, school-houses, almshouses, prisons, asylums for the infirm, and hospitals, have all been built by the help of the municipal bodies, and debts have been temporarily created for them. But of these debts, a considerable, if not the greater part are really only municipal guarantees; no burden whatever, on account of them, falling on the people. Many cities are the bonds issued for the erection of water works and the completion of railways. The total debt of New-York, of all descriptions, is thus shown to be less than $140,000,000. Now the population of New-York is nearly 4,000,000, and that of the late loyal States about 24,000,000. The disloyal States never possessed any considerable local debts, for they did not engage in those works of internal improvement on which such debts are predicated; nor can they have added, since 1860, to the amount of such as then existed, except by the accumulation of unpaid interest. If the State and local debts of the whole loyal North were on as large a scale as those of New-York they would not exceed $850,000,000, but, for the reasons already given, it is plain that they cannot exist in any such proportion. The population of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois is 5,500,000, and their aggregate State debts $31,000,000; the population of New-York is 3,880,000, and its State debt $51,000,000, which is more than twice as large as that of the Western States per capita. The disparity of local indebtedness would probably be still greater, for in the new agricultural States there are not so many municipal bodies capable of creating debts as in the older and richer States of the East, and very few of them have an established credit. This wealth is chiefly in land, and of this much is unimproved. But, beside this, there is no loan fund at the West adequate to make the advances necessary to create debts. There is proportionately little banking capital, no savings banks, and few instances of trust companies, and private capitalists can do better than to lend their money on county or city bonds. To a very large degree the ordinary hand to mouth business of that section is done on Eastern capital, and there is certainly no local capital which can have been immobilized in the manner supposed. Their absolute inability to borrow must, therefore, have kept the western local bodies from contracting considerable debts. The total bank capital of the Union is $420,000,000; and all of this is invested in Federal bonds, and, therefore, the loanable funds which they control must come from the people in the form of deposits, and from the circulation of $300,000,000. Of this bank capital, New-York has $116,000,000, the six New-England States $145,000,000, and Pennsylvania and New-Jersey $60,000,000; while the 12 western and border States—Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, Nebraska and Colorado, with a population of nearly 13,000,000—have only $60,000,000 of bank capital. The savings banks of the East, also, hold a very large fund, much of which has been available for local loans. The savings banks of New-York have $141,000,000, those of Massachusetts $67,000,000; and the other Northeastern States, including Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, proportionate amounts. But beyond these limits, with here and there an exception, as for example a savings fund of eight or nine millions in California, savings banks are quite unknown in the United States. A few years ago, being desirous of completing the statistics of the savings banks of the United States, I applied to a friend, then Governor of one of the richest States of the West, for information as to his State. He replied to me that the only savings banks in his State were her broad acres of cultivated land; and the only deposits of its people the seed, the growing crops, the horses, the neat cattle, the hogs, and the farming implements, with which the land was stocked.

Nearly the whole loanable capital, therefore, of the United States is held in the Eastern and Middle States, and from the published returns of the institutions which control it, and from a wide personal acquaintance with them, I can confidently assert that no appreciable part of their capital is invested in the local debts of the West.

My conclusion from all these data, therefore, is that the entire State and local indebtedness of the United States cannot exceed $650,000,000. If this be added to the Federal debt, as shown by the June statement, $2,515,000,000, the total public debt of the American people would be $3,183,000,000, a sum which does not much exceed the anticipated amount of the Federal debt alone when the war ended. The European public will therefore be cautious how they trust the uns

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE MAMMA'S LAMENT.

From the Owl.

One more July, for seasons past,
And here we are again,
For all the good we have done, my dear,
We might have been in Spain.
Drum after drum, ball after ball,
In one perpetual round,
Yet not one man to show a spark
Of feeling has been found.

Yes, HENRY, it is far too hard,
You know what work I've had
To induce you, dear, to take a house;
It really is too bad;
Lord Simple, Mr. VALSEY,
All CLARA's partners dine,
But pay far less attention to
The daughter than the wine.

I don't know what we are coming to,
There's no romance at all;
When I was young, a partner sent
A bouquet for the ball.
Now all they say is "Come and dance,
A round dance or a square,"
And none are sentimental,
And few are *débonnaire.*

I really think that men prefer
The life that HEPWORTH DIXON
Describes in New America,
Where men no one wife fix on.
I am sure that Mormon mothers
Have one advantage clear—
They need not take a London house
And come to town each year.

One thing, at least, I have done—
My best by her and you;
There's not one house of any name
We are not invited to;
There's not one eldest son
Has not been asked to dine;
There's not one younger son
Has touched a glass of wine.

All has been done, and all in vain,
The marrying men are rarer,
Or if they marry, one thing's clear—
They don't propose to CLARA.
Sometimes we see a great result
From little causes springs,
And Parliament Reformed may soon
Reform this state of things.

BULLET MARKS.

From Once a Week.

We were sitting round our tent one evening last year at Wimbleton—that "we" being our Major, the Captain and sub of our company, his covering sergeant, Corporal Williams, and a certain sapper, to wit, myself. We were drinking pale ale and smoking, as was every one else in the hundred tents around us.

"Here's my last bull's-eye," and the sergeant produced from his cap-pouch a flattened bullet, turned inside out as neatly as possible.

"What's the cause of that, I wonder?" said the corporal.

"You see," said the Captain—being an engineer he was bound to know—"when the point of the bullet strikes the target, part of the lead is melted by the development of heat caused by the sudden arrest of the bullet's motion, and goes off in the splash, the rest of the bullet is softened by the heat; and inasmuch as the parts must stop in their order of succession, the edge of the cup of the bullet is driven in level with the base of the cup. Is that so, Major?"

"Yes, quite right; but, if you like, I can spin you a yarn about these said bullets, that may last out these weeds."

"Well, let's have it."

I had a sort of second cousin, Gerard Ashton, who had been brought up with myself and sister, my father being his guardian.

We had all been like brothers and sister, when one day he woke up to find he could not live without a nearer relationship to her. He spoke to the old gentleman, and there was a little family fracas.

He had only a hundred a year, and my father did not think that was enough, though Gerard did; there was no objection at all in other respects—let him earn some more and they would see—wait a little—you know the kind of thing an old gentleman would say. Well, it was of no use. He said he felt himself a burden; there was no scope for his energies, and he would go—and go he did.

I urged upon him that he should get something to do. He had been well educated, and a clerkship, or something of the kind, could be got for him if he still resolved not to go on at the hospital.

No—he would go. There was only one thing he did do well, that was shoot; and he would carry his abilities to a market where they would be appreciated. And so, at the mature age of twenty-two, he left us, his profession, his home, and his prospects.

He disappeared, and six months after we heard he was with—say the Fortieth Dragoons, in India.

We wrote, and offered to buy his disharge; but he would "have none of us." He liked it very well; was already corporal; expected the three stripes soon; and was "Gentleman Jack" with his comrades.

Some six months after this I was sent out to India with a company; and as my sister was getting thin, and showing other signs of the desirability of a sea voyage, and of a warm climate, it was agreed I should take her over.

We reached Calcutta, and in a few weeks settled down.

There was war going on, and I was placed in charge of one of the chief depots for smallarms and ammunition, besides having my regular duties with the company.

One day I was down at the store, when my sister arrived, pale and breathless.

"Look, Charles, poor Gerald's in dreadful trouble."

I put her into an office chair, and took the newspaper, and read—

"Yesterday evening as an officer of the Fortieth Dragoon Guards was returning to camp he was shot at from behind a clump of bushes; the bullet struck him in the thigh and lodged in the saddle. Although wounded so severely he had sufficient presence of mind to ride straight to the bushes, and there found one of his own men, a corporal of the troop, nick-named "Gentleman Jack" by his comrades, whose rifle was still smoking from the discharge. Fortunately, at this moment, the guard arrived, and the man was at once arrested. A court-martial will, of course, be held at once, and, although the man has previously borne a good character and is reported to be respectably connected, it is to be hoped he will receive the proper reward for so abominable a crime."

"Oh," I said, "this is all nonsense. Gerald's no murderer, or else he's very much changed. I'll see what they say at headquarters."

"Do for God's sake, go. If anything happened to Gerald I should never forgive myself, for if I had run away with him when papa was so cruel, he never would have enlisted at all."

"Don't talk nonsense, Meggie, but go home, and I'll come with the telegraph news."

I went to headquarters; they gave me permission to use the telegraph for a question or two. The report was not encouraging.

It was our Gerald—the officer had seen the flash and heard the report—an extremely loud report, as if there had been two charges of powder in the carbine.

The bullet was found in the saddle, and one cartridge was missing from his twenty rounds. Court-martial had declared him guilty, and the General's confirmation of the sentence had just [illegible]. Fifty lashes in the camp square, and [illegible] years' imprisonment in the civil jail. Sentence to be carried out on the 12th. Everybody very sorry, but quite convinced he had tried to murder his superior officer. No one could understand with what motive.

I did not know what to think; there was more evidence forthcoming in a day or two, when we had the papers.

[illegible] statement in defence was, that he had [illegible] returning from guard, when he remembered that he had forgotten to bring in [illegible] one of the officers had asked him to bring in from the town, some three miles distant. Without stopping to th[illegible] went off at once; got the book, and was [illegible] half a mile of the camp, when he [illegible] saw a tiger. He got behind the bushes to watch, and saw one making for the distant camp. Anxious to secure the prize, he incautiously broke open one of his packages, and loaded, to have a shot at it. He had covered the beast and was firing at the tiger when he heard another report simultaneously with that of his own carbine. He saw the tiger roll right over as if shot, and then bound away. In another instant the officer came round the tope bleeding, and ordered him into arrest. He was quite sure that he hit the tiger, and equally sure that another rifle was fired at the same moment that he pulled the trigger.

Of course such a lame statement had no effect, and he was sentenced.

I could not help thinking that there was a flaw in the evidence. How was it if there was, as agreed, a loud report—which meant a full charge of powder—that the bullet stopped at the saddle instead of going through both saddle and horse. That was a great discrepancy—a full charge would have made a loud report, and sent it right through anything at a distance of 200 yards. I felt there was something wrong, and made up my mind to go on the spot. I had but six days to go in, but much might be done. Margaret insisted on going with me in spite of all I could do to keep her away.

"Have I not done all you wished me to do since we have been out here? Do, for heaven's sake, let me have my way in this."

So we went up the country in post haste.

I was, of course, as one of the staff, admitted to see poor Gerald, whom I found terribly cut up.

"I don't mind the imprisonment; it's the disgrace! The lashes! By God! I shall kill myself directly I get loose after it, I know I shall."

"No, no," said Meggie; "don't for my sake. Oh Gerald! if you knew how I have suffered for weeks past, you would live for my sake. I do not care about the brand or the lashes. I know you are innocent, and that there has been some horrible blunder committed in this matter. Oh, Willie, dear, do think of something to save him."

"Oh, do, there's a good fellow; get me some stuff that will make an end of me."

"Don't talk like that, Gerald; there's some infernal mistake in it. Don't despair yet. Let's go over the ground again step by step," and I made him tell me the whole story over again.

"It seems to me, Gerald, we want not a few things to show you are not guilty. We want the tiger you shot at, and that we shan't get; and we want the clue to the mystery of the other rifle."

"Oh, I've thought of it all till I'm sick. I don't care what happens now. I'll wait till the day before it's to come off, and then break my head against the walls."

"Don't be a fool, Gerald! I'm sure you are innocent. So is Margaret."

"Yes; so are a hundred others; but it's all no use. In three days I am disgraced for life, if I live.

"Well, I must leave you now, and see what I can do."

"Let me have five minutes with Meggie, will you?"

I left them alone for some ten minutes, and then told Meggie she must go home with me.

I was beaten; I could not see how I could get any fresh evidence, and without that a reprieve—a postponement—was impossible.

I went to the wounded officer, the Captain of his own company, and got him to tell his own story; it was just the same thing over again—always the exceedingly loud report, and the fouled and still smoking carbine.

"I would," said the Captain, "have given the price of my commission rather than have had it happen. He's as fine a fellow as ever set a horse, brave, kind, and as thorough a gentleman as the Colonel himself; I always made him my orderly when I could, so as to have company. I declare to you that I did my best at the court-martial for him, and got into disgrace with the General presiding for 'coloring my statements'—that was his expression—so as to favor the prisoner. I almost snivelled when I heard the sentence, as if he had been my own brother. The men are mad about it; there has not been a lash or public punishment of any kind in the regiment for the last twenty-five years."

I hardly knew how to pass the time; I tried to think, but my ideas only traveled in the same old grooves again.

I invited the Assistant Surgeon to come up to my quarters, and introduced him to my sister. He was quite a young fellow, and seemed quite flattered by my simple attention, for in the army they have not quite made up their minds whether a medical officer should be treated as a gentleman; but the strangest thing I ever saw in my life was my sister's conduct. Of course, speaking to you fellows I shan't be misunderstood, and some of you have seen her. She laid herself out to please him to an extent I never should have thought my dear grave Meggie capable of; sang to him, played to him, and made eyes at him till I thought her brain was turned. She said she should so like to see his quarters, asked him to ask us to lunch, and shut me up like a rat-trap when I ventured to hint that it might not be convenient.

Well, he went away at last as mad as she. I spoke to her after he was gone, and she fell into my arms, sobbing as if her heart was breaking, and then, without a word of explanation, ran out of the room.

Next day we went to his quarters, and nothing would satisfy her but that he should mix up some medicine for her out of the bottles of his little traveling-case. There she was, handling, and sniffing, and tasting everything like a child of ten rather than a girl of eighteen. She sent him about the room; made him bring books from the opposite side of it so that she might read about the properties of the drugs; and, in short, behaved so like a lunatic that I thought the trouble about Gerald must have affected her mind. I got her away at last, and intended to insist on her remaining in the house, and putting some ice to her head. It was quite unnecessary; the minute we left the surgery she was calm and silent as a nun.

Well, the days passed in some sort of dreary fashion till the evening of the 11th. I had been asked during the day to go down with the officers to see some rifle practice, at some temporary marks, and I went down.

It was rather late when I rode up to the firing point, and they were just leaving off; and one of them came up and said,

"I say, Captain, tell the cause of these new bullets turning inside out?" and he handed me a bullet reversed; just such another as Williams has in his hand.

I took it, just to explain the matter to him, when a thought struck through my mind like a flash of lightning.

"Saved, by God!" I exclaimed. "Who's got that bullet out of the saddle?"

"What bullet?"

"Gerald's—my cousin's."

"Oh! 'Gentleman Jack's' affair. The doctor's got it."

"Where is he?"

"Don't know—quarters I think."

"No, he's come into town; I saw him on the road as we came by."

I sped on into town, leaving them to think what they pleased; and spent more than two hours finding the doctor. At last I caught him. In another minute we were riding full gallop to his quarters.

He had the bullet—a little bruised and singularly flattened, and blunted at the point—it must have been just spent when it struck.

I then went to the sergeant who had charge of the nineteen rounds of ammunition that were found in Gerald's pouch. About midnight I contrived to find him, and after some little delay I got possession of them.

I then returned to the doctor, and we compared the nineteen bullets with the one found in the saddle. I then ran to the telegraph clerk, roused him out of bed, and told him to telegraph to the headquarters in Calcutta, to my Lieutenant in charge of the magazines.

After an hour's waiting, ringing at the bell, an answer came that the night-watchman would fetch the Lieutenant. I then sent message No. 1:

"Examine the books and see the date on which the last ammunition was sent for the use of the Fortieth Dragoons; find the same parcel and carefully remove one cartridge from each of twenty packets, selected at random; take out bullets and remove plugs, and send number in base of cup of bullets."

The answer came back that he understood, and would rouse up the people to do it.

After an hour and a half the answer came back:

"All the bullets are numbered 5, with a dot on the right."

I then sent message No. 2:

"Examine what cartridges bear the No. 2 with a dot on the left, and report to whom issued and when—report quickly—a man's life depends on speed."

Again I waited another hour. No answer came.

It was getting late—half-past two; at four the parade would take place. I urged more speed.

The reply came:

"We have ten men at work breaking open barrels and searching. No No. 2 yet found."

At last it came:

"One barrel No. 2 in store; the rest of the same shipment was damaged and useless, and sold in bulk to native dealers for value as old metal at one of the clearance sales some time ago."

I had learnt all I could. I spurred back to camp with the bullets, from which I had never parted, in my pouch. I shall never forget the scene.

In the middle of the camp the men were drawn up in three sides of a square; in the centre of [illegible] with Gerald [illegible]. I saw the [illegible] came down the [illegible] his jacket and [illegible] his wrists [illegible]. I could see the old Colonel, with [illegible] in his hand, standing alone, and then I saw nothing more, for a dip in the road concealed them; as I rose again to the crest at less than a quarter of a mile, I saw a woman rush in from between the ranks toward the triangles, holding something in her hand. I darted on, and rushed into the square, but just in time to seize the farrier's arm, as the lash was descending, and to see that the woman was my sister, and that she was being led away between two sergeants.

"Stop, Colonel, for the love of God!" I cried, with my hand still grasping the farrier's arm; "I have evidence to prove the man not guilty."

I then showed the Colonel the bullet that had come from the saddle and the others from the pouch, and pointed out to him that while one was marked No. 2, the others were all marked No. 5, with a dot. I assured him, on my honor as an officer and a gentleman, that it was almost impossible that a No. 2 bullet could by any chance get into a packet of No. 5 bullets. He was only too glad to hear me, and agreed to postpone the execution of the sentence till further orders from the General of his division.

I've heard some shouts, and I've seen some displays of enthusiasm in my time, but I never shall forget the shout that rose the minute that the Colonel had pronounced that the execution of the sentence on Corp. Ashton would be postponed until further orders.

The men had been standing at "attention," many of them with the tears rolling down their cheeks, but when they heard "postponed," they broke ranks, rushed up to the triangles, cut the lashings, broke the cat, screamed, shouted, danced like madmen.

"Three cheers for 'Gentleman Jack' and his wife! Again! again, boys!"

Officers and all joined in for a few minutes. There stood the old gray-headed Colonel in the midst of a scene that out-bedlamed Bedlam.

As for me, I was like a man in a dream; I felt a hundred hands grasping mine. I had my sister sobbing in my arms, and then I heard the Colonel say to the bugler; "Sound the assembly."

What a change! in less than a minute I stood by the fallen triangles, in the centre of three lines of living statues. Not a sound; not a movement.

"Major Jackson, reform your column and break off the men," said the Colonel; and then walked away with myself and my sister.

"But what did your sister do there?"

"Well, she had promised Gerald that he should not suffer the disgrace of the lash, and had, during the hour I thought she was fooling with the doctor, managed to get hold of his bottle of prussic acid, and had rushed out with half of it for him and half for himself; and her appearance had so thoroughly surprised every one that she had reached the triangles, and almost raised it to his lips, when the doctor, recognizing his own blue bottle, struck her hand a violent blow and dashed it to the ground, besides disabling her from getting her own share.

"And how did the affair end? was the General of the division satisfied?

I don't think he would have been with that evidence alone, and so we went about to hunt for more. I begged that, as we had found so much, Gerald might be permitted to accompany a party of search, under a guard, to find the missing tiger.

We went there, Meggie insisted on joining us. All the officers off duty went, and about half the men.

Gerald then pointed out the spot where he had stood, and where he shot the tiger; and from that point we started, crossing and recrossing, till there could not have been anything as large as a half-crown that could be hidden.

Meggie and I were riding in front of the line, when Meggie exclaimed,

"What a horrible smell comes from that copse."

"Don't smell anything, Meg."

"You've lived here so long, that you've no sense of smell left."

Of course as Meggie was with us, Blinkers was there too. Blinkers advanced to the copse—paused—and rushed underneath the grass, barking as if infuriated.

"There's something in there, Willie."

Some of the others coming up, we pushed our way into the depths, guided by the frantic bark of Blinkers, and, after being much scratched and torn, found ourselves in the centre of a trampled circle of jungle grass, with the half-devoured remains of a large tiger.

The doctor was sent for, and the wound discovered; the beast had evidently been lamed, the bullet breaking the fore leg. It was also evident that, wounded as it was, it had lingered on till it was mere skin and bone, and had died only within the last few days. Assisted by some natives, the good-natured doctor commenced the horrible task of searching for the bullet, and, after half an hour's labor, the most disgusting he had ever undergone, it was found flattened against the large bone of the hind leg, and handed to me.

Never shall I forget the pleasure I felt when I saw on the rescued bullet the No. 5, with a dot as fresh and clear as if it had just come from the pressing machine.

Great was the rejoicing that night in the camp of the Fortieth. Blue fires were burnt, the band came and serenaded Meggie. The whole of the officers, including the old Colonel, came as to a levee; but still I felt there was one thing more to be found out. How did the No. 2 bullet get into the saddle?

At length I inquired whether any of the officers missed any of their arms. Curiously enough, the only missing arm was a gun belonging to the wounded Captain. I asked, did he remember the size. He did. It was just a shade smaller than the bore of the regimental carbines. You could get a government bullet down by a good deal of hammering.

I now propounded my theory, that the bullet No. 2 had been fired from the Captain's missing rifle, for the point of the bullet was marked with rings, and considerably flattened. Now, there was nothing in the flesh, and nothing in the saddle to produce these marks, and they must therefore have been made before firing.

I then proposed that a full search should be made with dogs, for at least two miles round from where the shot was fired, to see if any traces could be found of either the man or the gun.

We made the most careful search; presently I came to a stone on the road itself, marked in a most peculiar manner.

"What's the cause of these marks?" said I to the farrier of the troop, who had volunteered to help, and who said he never felt more grateful to anyone in all his life than he did to me for squeezing his wrist so hard that day.

"What's the cause? It's been used as a hammer for something—a nail in a shoe."

"Nail heads are square."

"True for you—these are round."

"Do you think a ramrod would make these marks?"

"It just would. Somebody's been driving down a hard bullet with it."

"So I think. Now take this stone and throw it straight over that gap into the middle of the copse, and I'll mark where it seems to fall."

He threw it, and marking the spot, we found our way into the jungle; and there, within a few yards of the stone, under the long leaves, we found what we sought—the remains of a native, stripped entirely of flesh and skin except on the hands and feet, and with a great gaping wound in the skull; and in the inside, which the ants had perfectly cleaned out, was a large piece of the breech of the burst gun that he had by his side.

The whole evidence was there; two empty cartridge cases; another No. 2 bullet; eight untouched cartridges. It was clear enough that the man, whoever he was, had taken the Captain's gun, and putting in two charges of powder, rammed down the two large bullets with the blows of the stone on the now bruised end of the ramrod; and the loud report that all the witnesses spoke to was as loud as the simultaneous report of the discharge of three charges of powder could make it. While the want of force in the bullet was accounted for by the bursting of the gun.

We took home the skull, and the burst rifle, and the cartridge cases, together with some remnants of clothing; and we there found out the intended murderer to have been one of the syces, or grooms, of the Captain, that he had horsewhipped a month before for ill-using a horse of which he had charge.

Of course there was a new trial ordered, and, as the evidence was unquestionable, Gerald was discharged.

"Did he leave the regiment?"

"Not a bit—why should he? The men worshipped him, and the officer who was wounded was invalided; and he and his comrades managed matters among them so well that at the first parade of the regiment in Calcutta, some six months afterward, the old Colonel presented to the men a new officer, Capt. Ashton, adding, "If he makes half as good an officer as he did a soldier, there will not be a better in Her Majesty's service."

"And your sister Margaret?"

"Oh, I've just sent a little case, lined with velvet, and something inside engraved 'William Gerald Ashton, from his affectionate uncle.'"

"Now, lads, there's the 'out lights,' so we'll turn in quietly, and make bull's-eyes at every shot to-morrow."

DETERIORATION OF ENGLISH WOMEN.—A word about women. One would like to know whether the Grand Turk is impressed by the result of the liberties they enjoy. He probably [illegible] if it [illegible] the valley of [illegible] dice in their [illegible] present at most of the grand entertainments given in his honor, nothing has struck me so much as the deterioration in the women of the richer classes. I was one of a crowd at a ball the other night given in an extravagant style, and attended by the Prince of Wales and his friends. Out of the 2,000 or 3,000 ladies who were there, I think I saw scarcely a dozen who possessed at once the charms of beauty, grace and refinement. Where, I have asked myself repeatedly this season, are the fresh, young girls who used to delight by their look of health and comeliness, not less than by their archness or tender modesty? A blight seems to have passed over the sex. The old are older, and in the features of youth is an expression of the middle aged. The daughter is no longer the sweet reflection of her mother's maidenhood, but the copy of her maturity. Worn, hard, pinched, or literally coarse features meet you on every side, and the magnificent dresses in which the person is arrayed but throw out the unpleasant distinction into more conspicuousness. Some of us, and some men of the world, who observe these things, often speculate on the cause thereof. One declares it is the haste and hurry in which modern society lives—turning night into day and keeping up a round of exciting engagements despite of nature, which appeals in vain for rest and calm. A second vows it is the altered climate. "Oh," says another, who is as bad as the fastest girl of the season, "it's all those horrid teas; girls now play the deuce with their meals, and will drink tea, and sometimes mixed with something a good deal stronger, at any hour of the day." "I believe," said an acquaintance to me, who reads perhaps one book a year, "I believe it's all owing to their reading so many novels." Whichever the explanation, the fact remains—that a beautiful girl among the upper classes of London society will soon be a rarity. It is among the professional families, who lead quieter lives, and in whose engagements something better than excitement is made the aim, that we meet with the greatest amount of physical attractions. Young schoolmistresses, and even shop-girls, are mere pictures, delightful in contrast; and as to our neatest class of domestic servants, if you can hide their hands and feet, there is more comliness in a single large kitchen—so far as the mere physical attributes are reckoned—than in a hundred well-filled drawing-rooms. I tell you the simple truth, though to say as much in an English paper would be considered worse than defending the outrages at Sheffield.—*London Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.*

THE ORPHAN.

From Once a Week.

Thou sayest, thou hast no dower,
Yet thy rich flowing hair
Sheds wealth in golden showe
Upon thy bosom fair.

Thou sayest, no father's care,
No mother's love is thine;
Yet all affections share
In such warm love as mine.

Thou sayest, no sister's voice,
No brother calls thee dear;
Yet loving lips rejoice
To whisper "*dearest*" here.

Thou sayest, thou hast no home,
No safe abiding place;
Yet one lone dwelling wants
The sunshine of thy face.

Thou sayest, thou dost not love;
Yet thy sweet downcast eyes
And blushing cheek belie
Thy words that change to sighs.

Thy voice commands to go
In tones that bid me stay—
A tear—a smile—yet so,
Such drops are kiss'd away.

Mine, ever mine! thy wealth
Of love and golden hair;
Thine ever! lover's love,
And *more* than father's care.

EVERY-DAY LIFE OF PIUS IX.

PIUS IX. is a fine-looking old man, seventy-five years of age, who in former times was called GIOVANNI MARIA DE MASTAI-FERRETTI, and was born at Sinigaglia, on the 13th of May, 1792. At first he intended to enter the military service, but he changed his mind soon in favor of clerical life, and took orders. After undertaking a number of dangerous missionary travels, he was appointed by Pope LEO XII. director of a hospice consecrated to St. Michael, and in 1827, at the age of thirty-five, he was promoted to the bishopric of Spoleto. His predecessor, Pope GREGORY XVI., appointed him Archbishop of Imola in 1832, and conferred a Cardinal's hat on him in the year 1840. Only six years afterward he ascended the highest grade in Roman Catholic Hierarchy; after a most exciting struggle, the conclave of the Cardinals elected him Pope. It is not our purpose here to relate the interesting events connected with and subsequent to the accession of Monsignor MASTAI-FERRETTI to the Holy See, but we shall only try to give our readers an insight into the habits and every-day life of PIUS IX.

PIUS IX possesses an excellent constitution. His form is above the middle stature, he has a broad chest, full but small hands, and his gait is slow, but even on the most solemn occasions entirely natural and unaffected. His large, expansive head, with the regular, harmonious features, indicates rare mental faculties; the broad and high forehead is shaded by dense, silver-white hair. At the first blush the countenance of the Pontiff exerts an indescribably winning effect upon the beholder, so great is its kindness and winning expression. His nose is not large, but aquiline and beautifully shaped; the mouth, which bends somewhat toward the protruding chin, is singularly chiseled, the lower lip being apparently parted in the middle. The entire right side of the body is somewhat weaker than the left; the right cheek is not as full, the right eye is more shaded by the eyelid, the right ear, owing to an accident with which PIUS IX met in his youth. The whole face is wonderfully lit up by the radiance and affable expression of the large, black eyes.

The Pope rises every morning at 6:30 o'clock; in the Summer time generally somewhat earlier. He is accustomed to be his own servant in many matters, and always shaves himself. In effect, he has retained none of the aristocratic habits of his early life, except an extraordinary predilection for the greatest cleanliness. At 7:30 o'clock he reads mass in his oratory; thereupon he assists another mass, which is celebrated by one of the priests of the Vatican, so that his religious duties are fulfilled at 8:30 o'clock. His soul being strengthened by prayer, his mind is free and collected for the labors of the day. He leaves the chapel and partakes of a light breakfast, consisting of biscuits and a mixture of coffee and chocolate. Now the major-domo, the high chamberlain and the private secretary receive their instructions concerning the audiences and administration affairs. Then appear in the side galleries of the Vatican the officers and petitioners, and, shortly afterward the Ministers of State, cardinals, some heads of convents, as well as the ambassadors and travelers who wish to be introduced to the Pope, receive audiences. The Pope receives them all, without exception, in his cabinet, which is furnished in the plainest manner. The whole furniture consists of a large table, on which there is a crucifix and writing materials; a large easy-chair, which the Pope himself occupies, and another chair destined for his guest.

At 2 o'clock the time for receiving visitors is up, and the Holy Father repairs to the dining-hall in the right wing of the immense building, the windows of which enable him to look out on Monte Cavallo. This hall is very large, and contains only a table covered with crimson velvet and an arm-chair, both standing on a platform, surmounted by a canopy, which is adorned with the Papal coat-of-arms. In Rome, the Pope dines always alone, in accordance with an ancient custom; but in the country, for instance, at Frascati or Albano, a few Cardinals and other prelates are admitted to his table. The habits of the last few Popes were very frugal, and their meals of the plainest description. Under GREGORY XVI. the expenses of the Papal table amounted to $3 a day; and PIUS IX., who, when an Archbishop and Cardinal, spent only $1 a day for his table, practices the same economy since he has become Pope—of course, only when he dines alone. At the close of his repast, he retires to his bedchamber, where he holds a short siesta. At 4 o'clock his carriage is ready to take him into the country, where he generally promenades on foot for about an hour. At 6 o'clock he has already returned to the Vatican. Now he sits down to work, and does not stop before 10:30 o'clock. After a prayer and a short meditation in his oratory, he retires to his bedchamber, where he meets the minister of his house, who has always to be present when the Pope goes to bed. He chats with him about the news of the day and domestic affairs. As soon as PIUS IX. replies to him no longer, [illegible] closes the bed-cur[illegible] convincing [illegible] who must sleep in the room adjoining the bedchamber, is at his post. [illegible] Popes used to have [illegible] prepared during the Summer months, when the heat became oppressive—sherbets, ice-creams, &c.; and great was the astonishment of PIUS IX. when, a short time after his election to the Papacy, he called for some orange-lemonade, and saw the servant appear with quite a variety of refreshments and cakes. He sent it all back, took a knife and an orange, whose juice he himself squeezed into a glass; thereupon he gave stringent orders that his servants should not bring him anything else, unless they wished to incur his serious displeasure. PIUS IX. observes the same simplicity in everything regarding his own person. His linen, for a long time, was the same which he had used in his episcopal position at Imola; after reigning fifteen months he had not yet made any addition to his wardrobe, save the cassock which he had ordered on being elected Pope; and this coat, made of fine white cassimere, contained, in consequence of the extreme cleanliness of its owner, no other stains than the traces of a few grains of snuff, of which the Holy Father is very fond.

GARRICK'S RETIREMENT.

From All the Year Round.

GARRICK had already felt some bitter foretastes of death. The worst kick the dying lion receives is from the hoof of the ass. The detractors, who often appear like bats in the twilight of a great man's life, began to say that as *Ranger* he had got old in the legs; that his face was now too wrinkled and his eye too lustreless for *Romeo*; that his voice was too hoarse and hollow for *Hamlet*. His dimples had become pits, said they; his neck was sinewy; his upper lip was like a turgid piece of leather. CIBBER had been better as *Bayes*, QUIN as *Sir John Brute* and *Macbeth*; the town had disliked his *Hotspur*. O'BRIEN had been a smarter coxcomb and man of fashion. Mrs. CLIVE had surpassed him in low comedy, QUIN in *Lear*, JOHNSON in nature, Mrs. PORTER in passionate tragedy. These foolish haters hated as strongly as if they could derive pecuniary benefit from a great man's downfall, and GARRICK, all nerve and vanity, GARRICK, the man who wrote his own critiques, quivered at every gnat-bite as if he had been crunched by the teeth of a tiger.

> Three acts are done, the jest grows stale,
> The lamps are growing dim and pale,
> And reason asks *cui bono?*

The night before he quitted the stage for ever, GARRICK bade farewell to tragedy. He played *Lear* to the *Cordelia* of Miss YOUNGE. His biographer, MURPHY, tells us where GARRICK got his model for the mad king. He says:

"When he began to study this great and difficult part, he was acquainted with a worthy man who lived in Leman-street, Goodman's Fields; this friend had an only daughter, about two years old; he stood at his dining-room window fondling the child, and dangling it in his arms, when it was his misfortune to drop the infant into a flagged area, and killed it on the spot. He remained at his window screaming in agonies of grief. The neighbors flocked to the house, took up the child, and delivered it dead to the unhappy father, who wept bitterly, and filled the street with lamentations. He lost his senses, and from that moment never recovered his understanding. As he had sufficient fortune, his friends chose to let him remain in his house under two keepers appointed by Dr. MONRO. GARRICK frequently went to see his distracted friend, who passed the remainder of his life in going to the window, and there playing in fancy with his child. After some dalliance he dropped it, and, bursting into a flood of tears, filled the house with shrieks of grief and bitter anguish. He then sat down in a pensive mood, his eyes fixed on one object, at times looking slowly round him as if to implore compassion. GARRICK was often present at this scene of misery, and was ever after used to say that it gave him the first idea of *King Lear's* madness."

As the curtain fell on the dead king and his dead daughter, *Lear* and *Cordelia* lay on the stage side by side and hand in hand. They rose together, and hand in hand still went in silence to the dressing-room, followed by many of the company. They stood there, *Lear* and *Cordelia*, still bound by the strong sympathy of the play, hand in hand, and without speaking. At last GARRICK said, mournfully, and with a sigh:

"Ah! BESSIE, this is the last time I shall ever be your father—the last time!"

Then their hands fell asunder.

Miss YOUNGE replied with an affectionate hope that, before they finally parted, he would kindly give her a father's blessing.

GARRICK raised his hands solemnly; Miss YOUNGE bent her knee, and bowed her fair head, as the old man fervently prayed God to bless her. Then, slowly turning, he said, "May God bless you all!" and retired to take off his *King Lear* dress for the last time.

When QUIN was dying at Bath, he said: "I could wish that the last tragic scene were over, and I hope I may be enabled to meet and pass through it with dignity." On GARRICK, that actor who had played a hundred characters, and had originated thirty, that last scene had now opened. Regret, sorrow and gratitude were struggling in his heart.

On the 10th of June, 1776, GARRICK appeared for the last time as *Don Felix* in the comedy of "The Wonder." He had wished to close with *Richard the Third*, his first great triumph; but he had considered that after the nervous tumult of the tent-scene, and the rage and passion of the battle, he should be worth nothing, and might be too fatigued to utter his farewell. He braced himself up to be once more dazzling, vivacious, airy, gallant and witty. He resolved to show himself as if passed through Medea's caldron, again young and vigorous. GARRICK's thrift had been cruelly ridiculed by FOOTE and other heartless wits as the basest stinginess. His last public act, however, was a work of charity. He had always been a generous rival and a kind manager. He now wished to enforce on a thoughtless and somewhat reckless race the necessity of providing for the poor stragglers from the ranks, and for the defeated and beaten down in life's long and tough battle. A fund for old and infirm actors had been incorporated at Drury Lane by his exertions; he had also provided an annual benefit to help forward the charity. He now announced that the profits of his last night were to go to this admirable fund. His prologue on this occasion was admirably neat, full of humor, and contained many happy allusions to the motley contrasts of theatrical life:

> A vet'ran see! whose last act on the stage
> Intreats your smiles for sickness and for age;
> Their cause I plead; plead it in heart and mind;
> A fellow-feeling makes one wond'rous kind!
> Might we but hope your zeal would not be less,
> When I am gone, to patronize distress,
> That hope obtain'd the wish'd-for end secures,
> To soothe their cares, who oft have lighten'd yours.
> Shall the great heroes of celestial line,
> Who drank full bowls of Greek and Roman wine,
> Cæsar and Brutus, Agamemnon, Hector,
> Nay, Jove himself, who here has quaff'd his nectar!
> Shall they, who govern'd fortune, cringe and court her.
> Thirst in their age, and call in vain for porter?
> Like Belisarius, tax the pitying street,
> With "date obolum," to all they meet?
> Shan't I, who oft have drench'd my hands in gore,
> Stabb'd many, poison'd some, beheaded more,
> Who numbers slew in battle on this plain,
> Shan't I, the slayer, try to feed the slain?
> Brother to all, with equal love I view
> The men who slew me and the men I slew:
> I must, I will, this happy project seize,
> That those, too old and weak, may live with ease.
> Suppose the babes I smother'd in the tow'r,
> By chance or sickness, lose their acting power;
> Shall they, once princes, worse than all be served?
> In childhood murder'd, and, when murder'd, starved?
> Matrons half ravish'd, for your recreation,
> In age should never want some consolation:
> Can I, young Hamlet once, to nature lost,
> Behold, O horrible! my father's ghost,
> With grizzly beard, pale cheek, stalk up and down,
> And he, the royal Dane, want half-a-crown?
> Forbid it, ladies; gentlemen, forbid it;
> Give joy to age, and let 'em say—you did it.
> To you, * ye gods! I make my last appeal;
> You have a right to judge as well as feel.
> Will your high wisdom to our scheme incline,
> That kings, queens, heroes, gods, and ghosts, may dine?
> Olympus shakes!—that omen all secures;
> May ev'ry joy you give be tenfold yours.

Tuning himself to this playful and happily written prologue to his painful task, GARRICK delivered it gaily, and with the true point and sparkle, and then went through his part of *Don Felix* with great humor and assumed vivacity.

Now came the awful moment that was to extinguish at once the sunshine of thirty years of public favor. He had now to close down over his own head the lid of his own coffin. The pleasure, pride and hope of his life had been his success upon that stage upon which he was now about to turn his reluctant back. He had had the good sense to feel that verse would be too restricting a vehicle for his feelings of sorrow, and with his fine, sensitive countenance quivering with unfeigned emotion, he advanced and addressed the audience in these simple but touching words:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It has been customary with persons under my circumstances to address you in a farewell epilogue. I had the same intention, and turned my thoughts that way; but I found myself then incapable of writing such an epilogue as I am now of speaking it. The jingle of rhyme and the language of fiction would but ill suit my present feelings. This is to me a very awful moment; it is no less than parting forever with those from whom I have received the greatest kindness, and upon the spot where that kindness and your favors were enjoyed. [Here his voice failed him; he paused till a gush of tears relieved him.] Whatever may be the changes of my future life, the deepest impression of your kindness will always remain here—here, in my heart, fixed and unalterable. I will very readily agree to my successors having more skill and ability for their station than I have had; but I defy them all to take more uninterrupted pains for your favor, or to be more truly sensible of it, than is your grateful, humble servant."

* To the upper galary.

Having uttered these sentiments, he bowed respectfully to all parts of the house, and at a slow pace, and with much hesitation, withdrew forever from the presence of the town.

The audience felt what it was losing, and was reluctant to part—parting is such sweet sorrow. They felt, as Dr. BROWNE had written, that this great genius had dignified the stage, had "restored it to the fulness of its splendor, and with a variety of powers beyond example established nature—SHAKESPEARE and himself." The gaiety of the nation, as JOHNSON said, was exclipsed by his exit. Men were seeing and hearing, for the last time, what SMOLLETT had praised:

"The sweetness and variety of tones, the irresistible magic of his eye, the fire and vivacity of his action, the elegance of attitudes, and the whole pathos of expression."

Every face in the theatre was clouded with grief, tears were bursting from many eyes and rolling down many cheeks. The sorrow was electric, and spread from heart to heart. The cry of "Farewell" resounded from box to box, and seat to seat, till it became a mighty agitated clamor like the moan of a troubled ocean. A sun had gone down after a day of changeless lustre; the end of the theatrical world seemed come.

GARRICK soon after signed the deeds for the sale of half his patent to SHERIDAN, FORD and LINDLEY, and retired to his pretty and tranquil villa at Hampton. He died on Jan. 20, 1779, at his house, No. 5 Adelphi-terrace. He was buried grandly in the Abbey—a fitting place for the grave of so wonderful a man. Years afterward, Dr. JOHNSON and BOSWELL were one evening, in the Summer evening stillness, looking over the rails of Adelphi-terrace at the Thames flowing below them, dark, silent and mysterious as Lethe. After an interval of thoughtful silence, BOSWELL said:

"I was thinking just then of two friends we have lost, who once lived in the buildings behind us—TOPHAM BEAUCLERK and GARRICK."

"Ay, Sir," said the great man, tenderly, "and two such friends as can never be supplied."

It is hard, almost impossible, to decide now whether GARRICK was the greatest actor that had appeared up to his own time. QUIN was too heavy and deliberate to be compared with him. But BETTERTON must have been a great genius to have so fascinated STEELE, and to have won the highest eulogies of a clever and sagacious observer of such experience as CIBBER. His agony as *Othello*, his graceful energy in the speech to the Senate, the reverential awe with which as *Hamlet* he addressed the *Ghost*, seem to have almost transcended any effort of GARRICK's; but then BETTERTON was probably as much too oratorical and conventional as KEMBLE seemed to be beside EDMUND KEAN, or as QUIN himself beside GARRICK. The man, too, who used to play *Macbeth* in a brown velvet court-dress must have had a different ideal to our own more naturalistic school, or he would have felt the outrageousness of such a convention.

Perhaps, after all, it is by a *résumé* of GARRICK anecdotes that we get the best idea of the great actor. One of his most extraordinary powers seemed to have been the instantaneous quickness with which he could assume any character, or pass from tears to laughter. BETTERTON, when dressed for *Lear*, remained *Lear*, and took his wine at the side-scenes with the gravity of a monarch. GARRICK would rise from the side of dead *Cordelia*, skip into the green-room, and gobble like a turkey-cock to amuse Peg Woffington or Mrs. CLIVE. He played the dagger-scene in ordinary dress to please GRIMM, and the room, full of German critics, burst into involuntary shouts of applause. The next moment he was giving them a pastry-cook's boy who has let a tray of tartlets fall in the gutter, and is at first stupified, then noisy in his blubbering. We all know the story of the GARRICK fever, a fresh epidemic that he caused by his crowded houses. The proverb still extant, of "clever as GARRICK," speaks loudly, too, for his genius and his fame. He astonished HOGARTH by assuming the face of FIELDING, of whom no portrait existed. In Paris once, he nearly frightened the driver of a fiacre into fits by getting in at one door in the dusk, getting out at the other, and returning to get in each time with a new face and walk. When he and PREVILLE, the French actor, both competed which could feign drunkenness the better while riding, GARRICK carried off the bell, in the opinion of every one, by showing that PREVILLE was fairly drunk everywhere except his legs, but that they remained stolidly sober. When he sat to CARMONTELLE for the picture of the comic GARRICK watching the tragic GARRICK, he kept up an incessant facial change from wild joy to sadness, terror, rage, anguish and despair. Like his friend HOGARTH, he was a great student of street faces. One night during a fierce Parliamentary debate in the year 1777, an angry member, catching sight of GARRICK's droll watchful face, moved that the gallery should be cleared. BURKE instantly sprang up like a rocket, and pleaded for the great master of eloquence, from whom he himself had derived many of the graces of oratory. Black-bowed FOX and dexterous TOWNSHEND followed, and also claimed GARRICK as their preceptor. He was instantly excepted from the general order, and remained in the gallery, pleased and triumphant, to the infinite vexation of the honorable gentleman who had moved his expulsion. These stories, and such as these, prove how deep an impression GARRICK's genius made in the minds of even the greatest men of his era.

GUSTAVE DORE AT HOME.

Throughout the world, there are few cultivated persons who are not familiar with the wonderful creations of the greatest and most eccentric *illustrateur* of France, GUSTAVE DORE, the still youthful artist whose xylographic drawings and sketches we find in every illustrated journal, in the Bible, in Shakespeare, Milton, Don Quixote, fairy stories, &c. Some information about the domestic life of this extraordinary man, therefore, will be welcome to his admirers, whose number is legion.

GUSTAVE DORE is scarcely 30 years old, and yet the number of wood-engravings which he has drawn and published is already upward of 50,000. But this almost fabulous productiveness will appear less wonderful when we remember that GUSTAVE DORE entered upon his brilliant career already at an age at which other aspirants for the same sort of fame take their first lessons in the noble art of using the pencil, and that he draws with a facility unparalleled in the history of his art and its prominent representatives.

But like all of the latter DORE owes not a little of his fame to his industrious habits. He goes to work every morning at 9 o'clock, and continues almost without interruption until 4 in the afternoon; in this manner he succeeds every day in finishing at least one large sketch on wood. Some people believe that GUSTAVE DORE's productiveness as an artist is partly brought about by an eager thirst for money, and that, as all his sketches are liberally paid for, he throws off as many of them as possible without caring much whether they are worthy of his genius or not. Nothing could be more erroneous. In selecting subjects for his pencil and carrying out the wonderful creations of his fancy, he gives the reins to the latter regardless of the pecuniary returns which his labors will bring to him. Having inherited an ample fortune from his father he is entirely independent in the pursuit of his art, and no pecuniary considerations whatever influence the course he takes in regard to it.

DORE owns a small mansion in the Faubourg St. Germain, in Paris. The house is such as to delight a true artist's soul. There are large and small *salons* in it, all after the fashion of the last century, with plenty of light, and furnished in accordance with the eccentric taste of their great proprietor. DORE himself used to finish most of the celebrated drawings, which the public of the civilized world has admired for the past ten years, in a very small and plainly furnished studio. Recently, however, he moved into a much larger room, which is in itself a little gallery full of paintings and xylographic engravings of the highest value.

DORE is an early riser. Reading the newspapers and new publications of the day fills out the first two or three hours. Between 7 and 9 this great monarch, whose sceptre is a humble lead-pencil, gives audience to his business friends—the many publishers who offer him whole fortunes for the latest series of illustrations upon which he is at work; to wood-cutters who show him the proofs of his drawings, and receive instructions regarding the new sketches which he gives to them. When the clock strikes nine, the door of the *atelier* is closed, and opens only in exceptional cases to visitors.

In the evening, GUSTAVE DORE frequents the most distinguished *salons* of the capitol, where, as may be imagined, he is a highly prized guest. He is amiable enough to draw there as many sketches for the ladies as they wish for. When the other young gentlemen are dancing, DORE sits on a chair, a book on his knees, and draws the fancy costume which this or that young lady is to wear at the next masquerade. While doing so, he chats with great animation with the bystanders; and it happens often that he is kept at work all the evening in this manner. The albums of the ladies of Paris contain thousands of sketches which DORE finished in this manner, and most of which are of high intrinsic value.

His Sundays belong to his friends. His house is then entirely lit up, cigars are laid on all tables, and the guests are not required to appear in black dress-coats and white cravats. With the exception of a few friends of DORE's mother, who presides over the eccentric young artist's household, no ladies appear at these *soirées*. The guests stretch themselves on the sofas, smoke, chat, laugh, and amuse themselves. DORE himself, is the soul of these *soirées*, for this wizard possesses all sorts of talents. He plays the violin, sings, performs as clever tricks as ROBERT HOUDIN, the great magician, and knows how to amuse his guests in the most charming manner. His guests consist mostly of the most eminent authors, painters and actors. The utmost good humor and genuine French *esprit* reigns at these delightful *soirées*.

Sometimes an old servant girl is seen in the *salons*. She was the artist's nurse, and told him in his earliest youth the fairy stories which he has since then illustrated in so wonderful a manner. DORE is greatly attached to her. On seeing her walk through the rooms with refreshments he forgets everything, his guests, his rank, his talents; he goes to meet her, and says reproachfully:

"Why do you not let the servants do this? You know I told you not to exert yourself."

"So," replies the old nurse, "thou art, perhaps, more sensible? Did thou not drink already two glasses of punch? They will make thee sick." The good old woman addresses her master still as of old, with "thou," and the following dialogue between her and Dore is a frequent occurrence. She asks him:

"What, you are going out at this hour!"

Dore replies in the affirmative.

"At 5 o'clock," she adds.

"Yes."

"But you know that we dine at 6."

"I do."

"You had better stay at home."

"Impossible, impossible, impossible."

Growls the old nurse: "Very well, you may go. But if you are not back by 6 o'clock, you will not get any soup!" And Dore laughs, and leaves the house.

When Dore received the cross of the Legion of Honor, the good old nurse felt about as though her "boy" had got the first prize at school.

"POOR CARLOTTA."

Paris (July 18) Correspondence of the Court Journal.

The Tuileries seems as if still covered with the mourning crape thrown over it by the shock of the terrible event of Mexico. The *acharnement* with which the Furies have been pursuing the Imperial Family of Austria for the last ten years strikes us with astonishment and awe. The news received from Miramar tell of the arrival there of the Queen of the Belgians, the kind consoler and the tender friend, who has been appointed to convey the poor invalid to Lacken, while every object which can bring back the memory of her happy childhoood has been replaced in the position it occupied before the dream of ambition which disappointment has converted into the hideous nightmare whence no power on earth has yet been enabled to awaken her, had lulled her senses into oblivion of the more tender ties of life, and the obligations by which we all are bound. The Queen is accompanied by the great physician from Brussels, who has devoted his life to the study of diseases of the brain. He deems the cure of the patient almost certain from experience of the soothing power of memory over the most terrible ravages caused by the most violent attacks of monomania, and even carries the details of the treatment so far as to order the purchase of a pony as nearly similar as possible to the Shetland Black Gregory, the little creature on which she used to ride every morning to the dairy in the park. The pony was found in Paris, in the stables of one of the editors of a sporting paper; nothing was wanting but the white spot on the forehead, which the little Princess was wont to cover with a silver coin, and which the doctor had reckoned upon as recalling more forcibly than anything else the details of the life of which every souvenir will bring sweet refreshing impressions to the poor bewildered brain. The kind-hearted owner of the *fac simile* of Black Gregory hesitated not an instant to give up the favorite when told for what purpose it was required, and a celebrated horse-doctor in the Rue Ponthieu has undertaken to produce the white spot which is to render the illusion complete.

The Austrian physician under whose care the Empress had been placed, by the express desire of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, looks upon this treatment as puerile; he advises strong measures, the announcement of the great loss the patient has sustained, the summons to fortitude and exertion of the mental power, and while the Brussels doctor insists on gay clothing, cheerful discourse, and inspiration of hope, the greatest of all being that of the return of MAXIMILIAN, who is to land at Antwerp in a short while, the Vienna physician strongly advises calm, quiet, absence of all excitement, and the avoidance of all danger of reaction, which he considers might prove fatal—so who shall decide when doctors disagree? The sole argument in favor of the Brussels is that it has not been tried, while that of Vienna has, and up to the present moment failed. The poor stricken patient has of late taken to her former favorite study of the organ, and plays all day long the simple and touching hymn sung by the young girls at the ceremony of the first communion. The words are by JEAN BAPTISTE ROUSSEAU, and the air is singularly harmonious in the construction. It tells of the utter nothingness of life, of the frailty of human hopes, and hollowness of human ambition—

> "Tout n'est que vanité,
> Mensonge, frivolité," &c.

Is it not a strange and mysterious thing that memory should recur to this identical souvenir of early youth, to guide the Brussels doctor in the course he is about to pursue? Who can tell what may be the mysterious sympathy which inspires deprecations of all earthly ambition, and strikes the listener with awe as the soft sounds of the organ and the clear voice of the unhappy Princess echo through the empty rooms of Miramar, out through the open casements and over the sea, giving warning of the danger of reliance on all earthly aspirations? One would really imagine that by some unknown and supernatural communication from another world, she had been made aware of the horrible catastrophe by which the proud descendant of the Cæsars had met his death by order of the muleteer ESCOBEDO. And as the idea takes hold of the imagination, the concluding words rise with this sad and appropriate application to the memory—

> "Tous ces dehors—cette pompe!
> Qui nous seduit et nous trompe
> Nous attire et—nous fuit!"

DANGLERS.—Among the many trials and troubles which the mother of daughters is obliged to undergo before she can dispose of her charges, there is no greater grievance than that which arises from the species of male which may be fittingly described under the above heading. Of course in the ordinary husband-chase there are many blinks which must be anticipated from the very nature of the pursuit, but the dangler is an impertinent and an unreasonable obstruction, for whose existence no sound reason can be assigned, and whose mission, if he has any, would seem to be simply to thwart the best laid schemes of match-making women. The dangler generally gets into a house as mysteriously as a black beetle. Like other domestic nuisances he comes with some one else, and it is to a friend of the family that most owe the admission of this disturbing creature into their dining-rooms and confidence. The dangler is a young man not eligible, but who appears eligible, and who pretends to a desperate sensibility of so contagious a character that the best trained daughter in the world will sometimes share the complaint with him. He has, however, no serious intentions, and no visible or attainable prospects. When he has been discussed and inquired into, and the verdict passed upon him as matrimonially undesirable, there is as much difficulty in shaking him off as there is in getting rid of a bad habit. He will try to keep his place on the dance-list; he will endeavor to find his old place at the supper-table, and his perseverance may not only discomfit, but deter men of the required capital and standing who are only awaiting an opportunity of bidding for a partner in the business of going through life. If the dangler was once allowed to dangle in the Bow, he will continue to do so a considerable time after that permission has been withdrawn. And he does this without a notion of coming to the point, even if he were challenged to do so. Nothing frightens him more than being formally accepted. He regards a rejection as a simple "not at home," but as no more. He has made up the little he possesses of mind to a determination that hanging around the skirts of girls, trifling with their duties, and distracting them from their main pursuits, is the most delightful occupation under the sun. He will run anywhere to dangle after a woman. He will even sooner attach himself to old ladies than to none. And yet he is not of that useful and angelic tribe of messenger beans—carrier pigeons—fetching dogs, who at a word will bring or take or run according to directions. The dangler is seldom put in for an office of this kind, and he never volunteers his help on any occasion except it be with his own proper convenience, comfort and favorite amusement. Then he is a perpetual source of irritating curiosity to those whom he inveigles into being concerned about him. They never quite determine how to des

with him. If he is cut direct the difficulty is solved at once; but that is a clumsy and not always a safe method. If he can be induced to dangle elsewhere, the very association of his name which remains after his flitting interferes with the market value of what he has touched. The dangler is a masculine flirt of a puny kind. He is as unnatural as a male dancer and as worthless. He is without courage or principles; but then he never claims either. Society has made him, and society is responsible for him. There is this, however, which the dangler forgets. He was originally kept in hands for his own sake, then tolerated, or used as a foil; and it is a gross perversion of the privileges he enjoyed to assume a distinct *role* of his own, and to set up as it were on his personal account. The dangler is not only a terror and a torment to mothers, but he is often an abomination to married men with young wives. It is from the stuff of which he is composed that the *cavalier servente* of the Continent is made.—*London Review.*

MRS. SIDDON'S FAREWELL TRIUMPH.

From All the Year Round.

She chose for her final play "Macbeth;" the Thane's dark and dangerous wife being one of her greatest triumphs, although play-goers asserted that Mrs. PRITCHARD had more dignity and more compass, strength and melody of voice. In the sleeping-scene the older critics claimed for Mrs. PRITCHARD sighs of deeper agony, and a voice more sleepy and more articulate. Yet was her acting divine. She moved like a prophetess; her beautiful face was the interpreter of a noble mind. She moved like a queen, and spoke like a Pythoness. As HAZLITT says finely: "The enthusiasm she excited had something idolatrous about it. We can conceive nothing grander. She embodied, to our imagination, the fables of mythology of the heroic and deified mortals of elder time. She was not less than a goddess or than a prophetess inspired by the gods. Power was seated on her brow; passion radiated from her breast as from a shrine. She was Tragedy personified." The public was gazing for the last time on her who, as CAMPBELL said, had "increased the heart's capacity for tender, intense, and lofty feelings." On the farewell night, her old inspiration seemed to have returned. She was supernatural from the moment she instilled into the chieftain's ear the first poisonous thought of evil till the time when, a mere wreck of remorse and disappointed ambition, a miserable Queen, she moved like a phantom of the night, muttering fragments of her dreams all pervaded by the one racking thought. Her eyes were open, but they were consciousless and blank. The soul was absent, and in torture. When she rubbed her thin white hands in horrible remembrance of the blood that had once bathed them, the house shuddered with an ague fit of horror and of pity.

At the close of this scene the applause was frantic and ungovernable. Many persons stood upon the benches, and, dreading an anti-climax, shouted requests that the performance might close when Mrs. SIDDONS left the stage. An actor then came forward and at once promised that this wish should be complied with.

The curtain was dropped for twenty minutes, then rose, and discovered Mrs. SIDDONS, dressed simply in white, sitting at a table. She came forward through a tornado of applause, which prevented her speaking for some time. When the lull spread, she moved forward in her own queenly way, and delivered an address, written for her by her nephew, Mr. HORACE TWISS. Toward the close Mrs. SIDDONS became much agitated, and when, after some pauses, it ended, KEMBLE, in his grand Roman way, came and led his sister from the stage amid whirlwinds of applause.

Poor Mrs. SIDDONS! She had had a grand career of almost unalloyed triumph; but still calumny had often stung her. The misdoings of a bad sister, who had read lectures at Dr. GRAHAM's quack Temple of Health, and afterward tried to poison herself in Westminster Abbey, were all laid at her door. She was also accused of mean thrift, and of allowing her old father to become a petitioner for alms.

These slanders were, we have every reason to believe, utterly untrue. Mrs. SIDDONS, to judge from her letters, and the accounts of her intimate friends, seems to have been a high-minded, prudent, self-respecting woman, uninflated by her extraordinary fame, and the high society into which it had led her. After gala days at countesses', where lords and ladies elbowed each other, and stood on chairs in their anxiety to see her, she returned, calm, dignified, and contented, to her quiet home in Gower-street. It might have turned even the wisest woman's head to have REYNOLDS painting his name on the hem of her garment as the Tragic Muse, and Dr. JOHNSON calling her "a glorious woman"—a *prodigiously* fine woman, who on the stage was adorned by nature and glorified by art.

As even the sun has spots, so there are certain deductions, however, to be made from even such a fame as that of the SIDDONS. Mrs. CRAWFORD equalled her as *Lady Randolph*. Mrs. CIBBER rivalled her in *Zara*. She did little as *Juliet*. She spoiled *Rosalind* by prudish scruples about the pretty fantastic male dress necessary to the part. Mrs. JORDAN was far more charming in that charming character. Mrs. CIBBER surpassed the SIDDONS as *Ophelia*. In love she was too solemn, in comedy too heavy. Her *Lady Townley* wanted airiness; her *Lady* in "Comus," her *Katharine*, *Portia*, and *Cleone*, were by no means successes.

The SIDDONS face, though grandly grave and Grecian, was rather too Jewish and *prononcée* in the nose and chin; the action of her arms dissatisfied even to the last hypercritical men with a difficult taste, like HORACE WALPOLE. In domestic life she retained a certain stiff, tragic manner, which had become habitual with her, as with her brother, JOHN PHILIP. She stabbed the potatoes at dinner, and said regally and metrically to the servants:

I asked for water, and you gave me beer.

But a great genius left the stage when the dark green curtain fell for the last time on the majestic figure and face of SARAH SIDDONS.

THE LEGION OF HONOR.—In that charming series of essays called the *Roundabout Papers* there is one "On Ribbons," in THACKERAY's best vein, wherein the origin of the Legion of Honor is thus set forth: "The uncle of the present Sir LOUIS N. BONAPARTE, K. G., etc., inaugurated his reign as Emperor over the neighboring nation by establishing an Order to which all citizens of his country, military, naval, and civil—all men most distinguished in science, letters, arts, and commerce—were admitted. The emblem of the Order was but a piece of ribbon, more or less long or broad, with a toy at the end of it." This was called the Legion of Honor. In course of time it came to be less exclusive, and to-day all citizens of every country distinguished for anything are eligible to its ranks. And so it happens that many of our fellow-citizens have been decorated with its insignia, perhaps by the august hand of the good Sir LOUIS himself, and their names enrolled in its famous company with many other honorable names, including that of the brave Gen. LOPEZ, who so distinguished himself—in commerce—at Queretaro. In a little while these fortunate ones will be once more in our midst. The very next steamer that sweeps from the East may bring to our ears the clash of resounding toys. Yet, so far as we know, not a step has been taken toward giving them a fitting reception. The Common Council has voted no appropriation for kid gloves and carriages; scarcely ordinary excitement has been awakened by their success. The glorious news has been received with an indifference approaching to apathy. In a country where popular joy naturally overflows into noise, not a gun has been fired, not a bell been rung. Congress has been provokingly silent; frittering away its valuable time on the trifling details of reconstruction, it leaves really momentous matters untouched. Elijah Pogram has let slip an unparalleled opportunity of exalting the children of Natur' and their bright home in the settin' Sun; the untamed bird of freedom has failed to soar never so slightly into the blue empyrean, to flap his wings never so mildly, to shriek never so softly over the *effete* monarchies. And though the event has been editorially noticed in one or two of the daily papers, it was with a brevity and lack of enthusiasm that must have outraged the sensibilities of every patriotic heart. Why was this thus? It really seems as though all our youthful exuberance and freshness were leaving us, as though a numbing pall of indifferentism were fast covering the land. Surely here, if ever, was an occasion that could justify all the floridness of rhetoric wherewith ill-natured foreigners have so unjustly reproached us. Yet not a flower has been plucked; the proud bird before referred to has, perhaps because he is moulting, drooped upon his perch, and GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN has said never a word.

Of a truth, however, the American mind seems slow to realize the extent of the greatness thus suddenly thrust upon it. Accustomed as we have been to admire respectfully from afar the glories of a titled aristocracy, we do not at once comprehend the possibility of their shining in our very midst. We are somewhat dazzled by this unlooked-for approximation of unwonted splendor. In our bewilderment we do not seem to reflect how soon we may be called upon to welcome the return of at least five gallant Knights (we are sure of that number, for we have read their advertisements in the papers) who left us the merest of Esquires no better than ourselves. Plain Brown, Jones, Robinson and Smith are coming back to us transfigured and transmogrified into Sir Jonah and Sir Elijah, Sir Ezekiel and Sir Abijah. We are actually to gaze upon them face to face, to talk with them, to have dealings with them, if their highnesses may deign to accept the humble tribute of our greenbacks, perhaps, O happiness! to grasp them by the hand. No wonder the prospect takes away the breath that should otherwise have been right loyally spent in shouting *Io triumphe!* Yet to us it seems that this is one of the completest triumphs the Exposition has given us to record. Preëminence in pianos or sewing-machines, or warming-pans and hair-pins is, of course, desirable and gratifying; success of any kind almost always is; but this is a moral victory whose importance can scarcely be overestimated. It means that the foremost sovereign of Europe has been forced to this open recognition of the innate nobility of the American character; so to speak, *noblesse oblige.* The Old World does homage to the New in those bits of ribbon more or less long or broad, that adorn the lapels of our compatriots. Let us therefore rejoice and be exceeding glad; let us honor them who have brought honor to us; let us—as it plainly behooves us to do—let us give them a reception.—*Round Table.*

A STRANGE SCENE.—It is strange that while the records of the *grand monde* are redolent of sadness, those of the *demi-monde* also should have nought to give us but the oft-told yet ever-new story of the conversion of one of its most audacious and *échevelé* members. A few nights ago this lady, known among her intimate friends as the Dubarry, from her fancied likeness to that queen of *lorettes*, was giving a ball in her apartment on the occasion of her *fête*. As usual all the cream of high life, in the way of men, was gathered there, and all the mud of low life, in the way of women, invited to meet them. The noise and uproar became tremendous toward 2 o'clock in the morning. The first degree of drunkenness had begun, and the company was fast hastening into the second when an unexpected visitor was announced, demanding a moment's interview with the fair hostess. The joke was considered excellent, for the new guest, attired in the dress of a Sister of St. Joseph, and of course immediately set down as a fresh importation of fun in that character, and of the peculiar fun, the mocking and scoffing at all most sacred, to which every mind was attuned just then. The fair hostess herself had just that moment accepted the challenge of the great *maître d'armes* at a fencing-match, and had divested herself of her woman's attire to don the silken tights and black velvet vest of the *salle d'armes.* She held her rapier aloft and saluted the Sister of St. Joseph with the three *saluts d'usage*, displaying the greatest grace imaginable. But the poor little Sister soon undeceived her by explaining the errand on which she had come. A poor workman was dying in the garret above. From the open windows of the *cocotte* issued sounds of riot and revelry disturbing the priest in his saintly office of comforting the trembling soul about to take wing, and preventing the dying sinner from fixing his thoughts on the mighty change about to take place. The *cocotte* listened, first in bewilderment, then in a stricken panic of dismay, and then, still attired in her strange costume, rushed up the stairs into the workman's humble garret and sank upon her knees by his bedside, bowing her head beneath the benediction of the priest, and joining in prayer for the welfare of the departing soul. The scene was grotesque if you will, but the transformation was wrought then and there nevertheless. The *cocotte* returned no more to her guests from the chamber of death. She heard their wild chorus and loud laughter, and her very heart sickened at the sound. The priest beheld in her at once the stuff of a pious convert. He led her away to the Sisters of St. Joseph, where she has already begun her probation. The event has caused an immense sensation in the *monde des cocottes*, and quite a funny game is already played among them—that of guessing what will be the end of the adventure.—*Paris Correspondent of the Court Journal.*

THE QUAKERS.—At the recent annual assemblage of quakers, or, as they better like to be called, members of the Society of Friends, some statistics were presented of the numerical strength of the sect. The shades of Fox and BARCLAY, who certainly believed that all the world would turn Quakers, must be distressed to know that they have only 13,786 followers in England, and that of these a majority of 838 are women. Some years ago prizes were offered for the best essays on the decline of Quakerism, and we believe the successful authors told the Society some plain truths. At any rate, a more liberal spirit is now shown by the leaders of the body; music is tolerated as a part of education, and piety is not deemed inseparable from eccentric raiment. But with a growing population Quakerism cannot be said to grow, for its net increase for the year has been only 11; and while 90 are stated to have joined by conviction, 85 felt compelled by conviction to leave the Society. A "Friend" of severe Old Testament training hinted, when these statistics were read, that the numbering of the members was somehow the cause of the condition of the body, for he reproachfully likened it to the offence of David in numbering the people of Israel. Another considered that if Quakers were more ready to go to jail Quakerism would increase; but "who," he asked, "will go there?" "and who," he might have added, "will send us?" He was probably comforted to hear that the Friends have suffered during the past year 59 distraints for church-rates, 211 for tithe rent-charge, and 21 for "other ecclesiastical demands."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

LITERATURE OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—The Paris Exhibition is developing a peculiar species of literature, the last addition to which is a work professing to give the biographies of the exhibitors. This is being published in numbers, under the editorship of M. N. GALLOIS, and it professes to be written by "a society of literary men," whose names, however, do not appear. "In the preface," says a writer from Paris, "we are told that the work will be the *livre d'or* of the nobility of labor—an 'international monument'—'the lesson of the present and the instruction of the future.' The 'society of literary men'—it is comforting to have this assurance at once—do not intend to write the biographies of all the 42,000 exhibitors of 1867; they limit themselves to the industrial heroes of the day, whose campaigns they will describe. The Generals, Captains, and simple soldiers of the '*grande armée industrielle*' are apostrophized in round terms, and informed that they will be reviewed alphabetically in a future edition. For the present, they will be taken as they come."

AN EMPEROR'S FAVORITE.—The Emperor of Russia had a favorite who, if not the sharer of his Imperial couch, slept in his dressing-room, accompanied him wherever he might be during the day, and still more, had the *entrée* of the Council Chamber, to which even the Empress has not admittance. The favorite was a splendid deerhound, and was called "My Lord." When the Czar's visit to Paris was decided on, the question was whether "My Lord" was to accompany him. The suite made up its mind that looking after "My Lord" would be more trouble than looking after two Czars, and accordingly hinted that change of air was bad for dogs. Reluctantly enough, the Emperor consented to leave "My Lord" at his Summer palace. Poor "My Lord" died of grief. The telegram that conveyed the news of his demise to the Elysée happened to meet the eye of the Czarewitch, who gave orders that the death of the favorite should by no means be revealed to his father.

GEORGE SAND AND THE CARICATURIST.—Mme. GEORGE SAND having been requested by the conductor of a little pictorial journal to allow a caricature of herself to be published, (such publication being illegal in France without the consent of the person caricatured, replied in the following characteristic letter:

PARIS, July 8.

If I were free, Sir, I would say "Yes" directly, for I never was vain, and I am not going to be at the age of 63. But all my friends are against it, and my children would be pained at what you propose to do. Everybody about me tells me this so seriously that I must say "No." You will excuse me, won't you? Believe that I am very sorry to refuse a request made in such friendly and amiable terms.

GEORGE SAND.

MR. TENNYSON'S FLIGHT FROM EAVES-DROPPERS.—Mr. TENNYSON is said to have purchased a small estate called Green Hill, Haslemere, on which he intends to erect a house. The West Surrey *Times* ecstatically says of this place, that "a more romantically, lovely and retired spot can scarcely be conceived." We hope there are no impertinent eaves-droppers in that neighborhood.

UNCOMPLIMENTARY TO ENGLISH LADIES.—The Archbishop of Canterbury stated at a recent meeting of the Hawaiian Mission that he knew few English ladies who could bear comparison with Queen EMMA, of Honolulu, in a knowledge of the English language and literature. No doubt English ladies are wanting on this point; but perhaps English gentlemen, for the most part, are not conspicuously better.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION.

The Study of Natural History—Corporal Punishment Again Discussed.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 1, 1867.

The session of the Institute was opened with prayer this morning, at 9 o'clock, by Rev. Mr. STEBBINS, of Springfield, J. W. BULKLEY, of Brooklyn, presiding.

A paper was read by Mr. J. F. CODY, of Rhode Island, introducing for discussion the topic assigned for this hour, being "The place Natural History should occupy in a course of instruction." The lecturer remarked that the study of Natural History leads to habits of observation, and to admiration of the works of the Creator. Curiosity is a prominent characteristic of the juvenile mind; and as such objects as are fitted to gratify this curiosity and improve the mind are always accessible, the attention should be early drawn to the works of Nature. These objects may be studied in such a way as to promote progress in other studies. This study should precede the study of geography, and even supersede the study of arithmetic to such an extent as the latter is commonly pursued. The memory is first to be cultivated, and a wise teacher will strive to awaken the perceptive faculties, which will cultivate the memory. One well-taught lesson from nature is worth a host from abstract subjects. The study of natural history is an excellent preparation for the study of geography, which should be among the studies of the advanced schools.

Mr. B. F. CRITTENDEN, of New-York, expressed his hearty concurrence in the views of the lecturer. He rejoiced that the time was coming when there will be no longer six or eight dreary hours spent in school, with not much to be done, and trying to find something to employ the children till they are old enough to study something.

Mr. JOHN B. PERRY, of Burlington, Vt., thought this subject one of the most important that could come before the Institute. The child should be taught to read the language of nature first, and then artificial language.

Mr. CROSBY, of Nashua, N. H., thought the study of language should precede the study of natural history, because language is needed to describe natural objects.

Prof. ATKINSON, of Cambridge, disagreed with the gentleman from Nashua. The very foundation for teaching language was a knowledge of the facts of natural history and the physical sciences. Language came from the very objects which God made as the alphabet of our subject. We fail in teaching language in our schools, because we do not take a natural method, because we do not teach children to use their eyes and all their senses first, and do not give them objects before words. The great question before educators now is as to the order of study. Many schools are still teaching what was taught a century ago, and often in the same way. The beginning of an interest in what was called object teaching was the commencement of a reformation, and was laying the foundation for instruction rightly. Every child should be instructed in the natural history of its native town.

Dr. CORNELL, of Boston, referred to the course of study introduced by Dr. WAYLAND at Brown University, by which the use of books was dispensed with, to a great extent. He would combine both methods of study.

On motion by Mr. A. P. STONE, of Maine, a Committee of three was appointed to examine the constitution and records of the Institute, and report such amendments as they think proper at the next annual meeting.

Rev. B. G. NORTHRUP, of Connecticut, called attention to the fact that the Institute was honored by the presence of a large delegation sent here from the New-York Teachers' Association, and moved that they be cordially welcomed to participate in the exercises of the session, which was unanimously adopted.

In behalf of the delegation, Mr. BULKLEY, of Brooklyn, returned the thanks of the delegation for this courtesy.

Hon. HENRY BARNES, Commissioner of Education, by invitation, then gave a very clear statement of the origin of the Department of which he is the head, and of the powers and duties attached to it, and also some of the means by which he hoped to make it useful to the whole country. As no appropriation had been made to sustain the Department to any great extent, he would for the present need and expect the hearty coöperation of teachers everywhere in sending to him at Washington educational facts, that he might diffuse information throughout the country.

A resolution, expressing a deep interest in the objects of the Department at Washington was offered by Mr. NORTHRUP, and seconded by Rev. Mr. BROOKS in some appropriate remarks, and unanimously adopted.

Dr. MCKINNEY, President of Austin College, Texas, offered a suggestion in regard to Mr. BARNARD's work, that if an educational monthly could be circulated from Washington, giving facts about the systems of education in the several States, it would be of great advantage, especially to the South.

The matter of school discipline was again taken up, and Dr. MERRILL WYMAN, of Cambridge, gave, at considerable length, his views in opposition to corporal punishment. The use of the rod was abandoned in the schools of most of the countries of Europe. He thought that if the plan of abolishing the use of it was fairly tried by those who desired to succeed without it, it would prove that it is not necessary.

Mr. STEBBINS replied, stating that the other side were trying to put their opponents in a false position before the community and make them appear the advocates of cruel punishments. The practical question was whether those who are outside of the schools and who are legally above the teachers shall be authorized to say that corporal punishment shall never be used. A teacher who would take a school under conditions which some would impose must be less than a man. Every thing that tends to set teachers and parents against each other is wrong, and any reform sought for should be sought for harmoniously.

Messrs. HAMMOND, of Monson, RICHARDS, of Washington, and HARRINGTON, of New-Bedford, continued the discussion, approving of corporal punishment in rare cases only, but opposing the taking away of the right to use it when in the judgment of the teacher it is needed.

Mr. LINCOLN, the author of the paper read yesterday, defended his position, and explained some misunderstandings in regard to it.

Hon. VICTOR M. RICE, Superintendent of Schools in New-York, spoke in favor of moral motives so far as they can be used; but when you can prove that punishment is actually necessary, that virtue, kindness and goodness cannot control a pupil, then resort to corporal punishment.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the afternoon session the subject of school discipline was again taken up, and Mr. GEORGE M. GAGE, Principal of the Normal School at Farmington, Maine, gave his opinion decidedly against the total abolition of the right to use force in the government of a school. He thought it a matter of vital importance. The higher motives should in all cases be first resorted to and exhausted. The matter was again laid upon the table, and the subject of reading, styles and methods was taken up.

ZALMON RICHARDS, Esq., of Washington, read a paper on this subject, and was followed by the introduction of a class of children, quite young, who had been taught to read in the public schools or in the Wanderer's Home by Dr. EDWIN LEIGH, who has invented what he calls a pronouncing alphabet, somewhat on the principle of the Phonetic method, in which alphabet the children were first instructed. Their proficiency certainly gave the most gratifying evidence of the superiority of that method of teaching for beginners.

Prof. LEONARD of Boston then spoke of elocutionary reading, and gave some illustrations from SHAKSPEARE and POE.

The matter of school discipline was again resumed, and an earnest discussion continued till the close of the afternoon session.

Dr. ORDWAY of Boston, again opposed the use of force in any form, and asserted again his want of confidence in the wisdom of many of the Boston teachers. He thought pupils should in no case be treated as criminals, and that in every case of truancy the fault was with the teacher. Mr. LINCOLN said yesterday there should be a Botany Bay Colony for some pupils; he would say in reply that he thought there should be a Botany Bay for some teachers.

The resolution of thanks to Mr. LINCOLN for his paper was finally adopted unanimously. The resolution first offered with it, indorsing the doctrines of the paper of Mr. LINCOLN, was not acted upon directly, Mr. STEBBINS, of Springfield, having offered for it as a substitute, the following, which was adopted with but a very few dissenting votes:

Resolved, That while we believe the best methods of school discipline are those which involve the most kindness and the least severity, provided they answer the true ends of government, we still believe that the interests of our schools would be sacrificed rather than promoted by legislative restrictions in regard to methods of punishment.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was devoted to an address by ELBRIDGE SMITH, Esq., Principal of the Dorchester High School, of an exceedingly valuable and interesting character, in commemoration of the founders of the Institute. He followed with some minuteness the circumstances attending the formation of the Institute. George B. Emerson, Warren Colburn, James G. Carter, Rev. Charles Brooks, Rev. Samuel J. May and Walter R. Johnson were mentioned as the most prominent men in Massachusetts in the work of educational reform; while in Connecticut Wm. A. Alcott, Amos B. Alcott, Josiah Holbrook and Wm. C. Woodbridge were engaged in the same work. After giving an account of the Convention by which the Institute was formed, and sketching briefly the character of the lecturers, he devoted the remainder of his time to the character of its first President, Rev. FRANCIS WAYLAND, D. D., giving a minute account of Dr. WAYLAND's methods as a teacher, and concluded by drawing a striking parallel between him and Dr. THOMAS ARNOLD, of Rugby.

WILLIAM'S COLLEGE.

Society Meetings—Alumni Meeting—Prize Exhibition—Exercises of Commencement Day.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Wednesday, July 31, 1867.

The presentation of the charter of the Massachusetts *Gamma* of Phi Beta Kappa occurred on Monday P. M. WILLIAM EVERETT, Esq., presented it in behalf of the Massachusetts *Alpha* of Harvard College. Prof. SEELYE, the orator of the occasion, not having arrived, the Phi Beta Kappa adjourned till the time of their annual supper which took place in the evening.

On Monday evening, Hon. GEO. B. LORING delivered the oration before the Adelphi Union. He spoke of the importance of the study of the classics in its effect on the various branches of science and art. His allusions to student-life in the opening part of his address were exceedingly happy and well-timed.

The meetings of the Alumni and Trustees took place Tuesday, A. M. Hon. HARVEY RICE was elected President of the Alumni. Announcements were made of the organization of the Sons of Williams at Boston, New-York and Troy. On motion of Rev. Dr. HAWES, of Ohio, the thanks of the Alumni were voted to Hon. HARVEY RICE for the erection of the missionary monument. D. DUDLEY FIELD, of New-York, reported that the military monument would be finished during the coming year. The historian of the college reported the following deaths among the Alumni during the past year:

Caleb Atwater, Rev. T. P. Gillett, Rev. Rufus Pomeroy, Rev. Samuel Wane, Dyar Bancroft, Hon. John J. White, Dr. Job Clark, Judge Chas. A. Dewey, Rev. Medad Pomeroy, Rev. Selah R. Arms, Rev. Harper Boies, Rev. Owen Johnson, Hon. George T. Blair, Rev. Dr. Fraver, Dr. Oliver A. Brewster, Wm. H. Noble, Rev. Dr. Kerr, Rev. Wm. R. Stevens, H. N. Wright, James C. Clapp, Joseph Keeney, Henry E. Daniels, Rev. A. D. Axtell, Rev. B. Y. Averill, John S. May, Edward P. Humphrey, Wm. F. Dimmock, C. E. Wright and Wm. W. Ball. Of the above number, 13 were clergymen, 9 lawyers, 3 physicians, and 4 non-professional.

An arrangement was made between the Trustees and Alumni to have the latter represented in the Board of Trustees by five of their number. The Alumni also appointed a Committee of six to conduct the examinations of the classes during the coming year. A vote was passed to raise an Alumni fund of $50,000 to aid indigent students, and $6,000 was subscribed on the spot.

At the same time as the Alumni meeting the Sigma Phi Society held their public exercises at Goodrich Hall. The oration by Rev. T. H. SKINNER, Jr., D.D., was on the subject of "Truth," and was full of nervous and brilliant ideas. The poet was STEPHEN A. BURRELL, Esq.

On Tuesday P. M. the Alumni held their public meeting at Goodrich Hall. The oration was delivered by Gov. WASHBURN, who took for his subject "The Power of Thought." The poem was delivered by Rev. C. D. BUCK, of the Class of '45, and was an ordinary college poem; that is, it was a very good thing, but anything but a poem.

Last evening a fine audience was gathered in Goodrich Hall to listen to the prize oratory of the Junior and Sophomore Classes. The programme was as follows:

MUSIC.

Sophomores.

Oration—"The Men we Want," EDWARD H. COLE, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Oration—"Self; Man's Idol," H. L. DOOLITTLE, Champlain, N. Y.

Oration—"Removal of Prejudices," J. L. KETCHAM, Jr., Indianapolis, Ind.

MUSIC.

Oration—"The Ideal," C. W. LOOMIS, Binghamton, N. Y.

Oration—"Statesmanship of Milton," J. HENRY WHITEHEAD, New-York City.

MUSIC.

Juniors.

Oration—"Influence of Public Opinion," CHAS. H. BURR, Jr., Astoria, L. I.

Oration—"Image Breakers," FRANK E. COOK, St. Louis, Mo.

Oration—"Waste of Intellect," O. P. EMERSON, Hawaiian Islands.

MUSIC.

Oration—"History," O. M. HALL, Conneaut, Ohio.

Oration—"The Great Man," EDWARD MALLEY, Fitchburgh, Mass.

MUSIC.

The Committee on Prizes were Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., Rev. S. W. GLADDEN and C. H. HILL, Esq. The prizes were awarded as follows: First, to J. H. WHITEHEAD; second, to F. E. COOK; third, to H. L. DOOLITTLE; fourth, to C. H. BURR; fifth, to E. H. COLE.

The procession formed at 9:30 this A. M., and marched to the hall, headed by Hall's Band, of Boston. The following is the order of exercises for commencement:

Music—Overture, "Barber of Seville."

1. Prayer by the President.
2. Salutatory oration in Latin, JONATHAN WADHAM, Clarkson, N. Y.
3. Oration—"Development of Character," LYMAN DARROW CALKINS, Brooklyn, N. Y.
4. Oration—"Intolerance," WALLACE FREEMAN, North Adams.
5. Oration—"Social Science," *DANIEL MAHLON PRIEST, Peru, Vt.
6. Philosophical oration—"Fact and Inference," FREDERIC W. GUNSTER, Scranton, Penn.

Music—Cataract Galop.

7. Oration—"Italy," JOHN DE BOIS TELLER, Sandy Hill, N. Y.
8. Oration—"Catholicism," FREDERICK A. SCHAUFFLER, Constantinople, Turkey.
9. Oration—"The Lessons of Failure," *WILLIAM HENRY ISREL, Lenox.
10. Oration—"How shall we Reach the Masses?" GRANVILLE PIERCE SEWALL, North Granville, N. Y.
11. Metaphysical oration—"Fashion," GILBERT M. TUCKER, N. Y.

Music—Coronation March.

12. Oration—"Our Citizenship," SAMUEL WELLS BUCK, Jewett, N. Y.
13. Oration—"Labor is Life," JOHN ETHRAIM MYER, Port Byron, N. Y.
14. Oration—"The Desire of Property," FRANK G. MORLEY, Andover.
15. Oration—"The Pleasure of Doing," *AMOS HOGDON THOMPSON, Great Falls, N. H.
16. Æsthetical Oration—"The Perception of Beauty," HENRY C. MILLER, Philadelphia, Penn.

Music—Selections from "Il Trovatore."

17. Oration—"The Artist and the Orator," JOHN M. TAYLOR, Cortland, N. Y.
18. Oration—"Office of Genius," PEYTON F. MILLER, Hudson, N. Y.
19. Oration—"Romance Lore," *CHARLES WARREN WEST, Brooklyn, N. Y.
20. Oration—"Our Constitutional Advantages," COMFORT PAUL, Belvidere, N. J.
21. Honorary oration—"The Value of Success," FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON, Plattsburgh, N. Y.

Music—Selections from "Bohemian Girl."

22. Honorary oration—"The Demands of the Age," OBED HATCH SANDERSON, Littleton.
23. Oration—"Future Poetry in America," CHARLES DENISON, Royalton, Vt.
24. Oration—"Freedom of Opinion," WALTER COWLES BIXBY, Williamsburgh, N. Y.
25. Oration—"Charity and Liberality," GRANVILLE STANLEY HALL, Ashfield.
26. Honorary oration—"The Reformer," JOHN FORD SMITH, St. Louis, Mo.

Music—Jessamine Waltz.

27. Honorary oration—"Logic," CHARLES AUGUSTUS DAVENPORT, Roxbury.
28. Oration—"Nature of Right," *JOHN HOWARD COWING, Brooklyn, N. Y.
29. Oration—HENRY AUGUSTUS HARMON, Bennington, Vt.
30. Oration—"Progress of Society," JOHN D. [illegible], Hempstead, N. Y.

Music—Selections from "Child of the Regiment."

31. Honorary oration—"Music vs. Poetry," ALBERT COLE SEWALL, North Granville, N. Y.
32. Poem—"Something Beyond," HAMILTON W. MABIE, Brooklyn, N. Y.
33. Oration—"Earnestness," *FREDERICK AUGUSTUS HAND, Hancock.
34. Valedictory oration—"The Office of the Ideal," R. E. HARMON, Lawrence.
35. Degrees conferred.
36. Prayer and benediction.

Music.

The following honorary degrees were announced: A. M. to A. Gilman, John W. Scott, O. B. Potter and —— Whittemore; D. D. to Rev. Addison Ballard and Rev. Thomas Rawlston Smith; LL.D. to John B. Dickson, of Scotland, R. H. Dana, of Cambridge, and Gov. E. D. Morgan, of New-York.

At the close of the speaking several hundred sat down on the college campus to Commencement Dinner. After the sound of knives and forks had ceased, speeches were made by President HOPKINS, Judge HOAR and Ex-Gov. WASHBURN.

THE PLAINS.

Fort Sedgwick—Gens. Terry and Sully—Treaties with the Indians—Incursions by the Sioux—Trade—The Mines.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

FORT STEVENSON, D. T., Monday, July 15, 1867.

This post has just been opened by Brevet Col. WHISTLER, under the direction of the War Department. It is situated on the Missouri River, 30 miles below Fort Berthold, and is intended as the outfitting point for Fort Totten, the new post on Devil's Lake, on the new mail route from St. Paul to Montana. Three companies of the Thirty-first Infantry, under command of Capts. WAINWRIGHT and PRATT, and Lieut. THORN, have been sent to garrison that post. The officers here are: Col. WHISTLER, in command of District; Brevet Lieut.-Col. POWELL, in command of post; Lieut. G. S. LUTTRELL WARD, Adjutant; Lieut. R. F. WALBORNE, Post Quartermaster, and Capt. and Brevet Major J. V. FURY, Quartermaster of the District. Company I, Thirty-first Infantry, under command of Lieut. MOTT HOOTON, and Company H, Thirty-first Infantry, Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. POWELL commanding, are stationed here as garrison.

Gen. TERRY, of Fort Fisher fame, and in command of the Department of Dakotah, left here a few days since for Fort Benton, on a tour of inspection to posts in the North. Gen. SULLY is expected here daily from Fort Buford and the Yellow Stone country, and has succeeded in making treaties with all the tribes.

A few days since a party of Sioux made a dash on the Ree camp at Fort Berthold, and succeeded in killing two warriors, wounding another, and taking one scalp. On their way down they made a dash on the corral, just outside of this camp, and captured six horses and ten mules. Capt. STANLEY's mounted company of the Tenth Infantry were immediately sent out to recover the stolen stock, and after a ride of ten or twelve miles came up with the Indians, when a charge was ordered, and the "Friendlies" scattered, but without succeeding in recovering any of the property. It seems very singular that the Government will let these Sioux keep up these raids without endeavoring to suppress them. They openly say they are from the Platte country, which is known to be very hostile. However, the efficient officers stationed here are using all their endeavors to prevent these incursions. There is a large drove of cattle on the way from St. Paul, which is hourly expected, and will be divided, and a portion sent to Fort Buford.

The public need have no fear regarding the capture of any of the posts in this region. They are too well officered to admit of such a thing.

The trade up this river to Montana this year has been unusually large, and the steamboats have realized large profits. The emigration to the gold mines this year has been very large, and the down boats are carrying a large amount of bullion.

Yesterday afternoon the Chiefs of the Rees, Gros Ventres and Mandan tribes came into camp and held a pow-wow with the commanding officers regarding the late attack by the Sioux; also, regarding the issuing of ammunition. They left this morning well pleased with their visit.

The latest news is that the steamer *Imperial*, bound to Fort Buford, was fired into about 80 miles above Fort Berthold, and a man and woman killed.

Yours, &c., H. B. M.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Gen. Grant and Impartial Suffrage—The President and Gen. Sheridan.

The Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, writes as follows, under date of July 31:

"Just before the adjournment of Congress, three or four of the oldest Republicans in it called upon Gen. GRANT, and had a long conversation upon current political events. He knew well enough what their object was—that they desired to know if he was sound enough to run for President. They found out two very important facts, firstly, that he is with Congress in its scheme of reconstruction, and consequently against the President, and secondly, that he is for manhood suffrage. On this head he has made rapid progress. Last Winter he used to talk after this fashion: 'Impartial suffrage is coming, but the prejudices of the people are strong, and I would humor them, and I confess it does seem a little hard that we should enforce equal suffrage upon the South while we lack the moral courage to enforce it at home.' He used almost exactly this language last Winter, but he talks in a different strain now. He says now that manhood suffrage has been established at the South, and the North must follow and make it universal. He believes it impossible to stop now in the manhood suffrage movement, and the part of wisdom is to make it universal as quickly as can be. But he does not believe Congress has the constitutional power to do it—the States must take the necessary action upon the subject, that is, the loyal States. Gen. GRANT does not question the power of Congress to establish impartial suffrage at the South.

* * * * *

It is rumored that the President has determined to remove Gen. SHERIDAN. He cannot forgive him his boldness in denouncing the Stanbery opinion. It was a kind of insubordination that he says he will not overlook. You will not forget that when Congress was in special session, the President's friends declared that he had decided not to make any removals among the department commanders. This announcement soothed the angry feeling against the President, and the opponents of his impeachment had an easy victory. If the President had removed SHERIDAN while Congress was in session, I do not believe it would have been possible to have resisted the current in favor of his immediate impeachment. Such I hear to be the opinion of the ablest anti-impeacher in the House, and he added, 'If the President is such a fool as to play directly into the hands of the impeachers I shall not make any serious opposition to the adoption of the minority report of the Judiciary Committee.' Doubtless the question will be asked, 'What connection is there between SHERIDAN's removal and impeachment?' There is no necessary connection between them, as the President's power of removal is conceded, but the act itself would have influenced Congress against him to such a degree that he would probably have been impeached. As the matter now stands months will pass before Congress convenes, and the anger of the Republican members of the House will have time to cool. On a direct issue of 'Guilty or not guilty?' if the President removes SHERIDAN and goes on in that direction, nothing can save him from ruin, and once removed he will find himself friendless even in Tennessee. It is surprising that he can be so stupid, but it is not strange (to those who know the man) that he can commit any wickedness, for he has ugly passions."

Gen. Grant and the Presidency.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 30.

The tide of Presidential nomination seems now to be setting strongly towards Gen. GRANT. The movement towards him has been much stimulated of late, and we suspect the speech of Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR had some effect, and probably precipitated the nomination by the Republican League in New-York.

It is a little singular that on Friday the *World* and *Tribune*, the great Democratic and Republican organs of New-York, both gave the nomination the cold shoulder. This proves that GRANT has not yet taken such a position as would give either faith in his political views. All the better for GRANT as a national man. If he could be taken out of the hands of the leaders who have been so embroiled in partisan strife, and are so entirely absorbed in the corruptions of the day, it would possibly open the way for a revolution in the administration of the Government—the banishment from place and perquisite of the corrupt and embittered party retainers, and the introduction of better men and more economy and honesty in the public offices. At least, unless Gen. GRANT gives a more clear and indubitable adhesion to party than he has yet manifested, we can safely say that upon him the whole nation, North and South, may unite with more harmony than any other prominent man yet named, who stands the remotest chance of being elected. It is gratifying to see that, notwithstanding the pressure of partisans and party schemers and plotters, he keeps his own counsels and utters nothing to speak of.

Many months ago, when he wrote the just letter relative to the state of Southern feeling, we felt that he had given another claim in addition to his conduct at Appomattox to be considered a man, in the language of Mr. BLAIR, of "good sense, good heart, and high courage;" and we then suggested that of all the men prominent in this country, his election to the Presidency would give the widest satisfaction. We considered him unselfish, unambitious, honest and sincere. He had undoubtedly resolution and frankness in the fullest degree, and these added to the foregoing qualities made him, in our estimation, a man to be trusted and confided in by all the people. He has not since that day taken any position to forfeit this trust and faith in him. It is true a vast number of letters from eves-droppers and intruders have appeared, attributing to him opinions and views often of a most conflicting character, which he has treated with a silent contempt that we may infer they richly merited.

Up to the present time, then, there is no conclusive evidence that Gen. GRANT does not occupy that position, which, of all men, least involves him in the prejudices, the selfishness, the proscriptive sentiments, and the bitter passions of party, while he has manifested opinions and feelings characterized by justice and liberality. These facts place him in public estimation as a man solicitous for the whole Union, and as a patriot who would be likely to do what he thinks best for the general prosperity, without reference to party, and with utter contempt for that greed for office which subordinates the best interests of the nation to a wretched passion.

If Gen. GRANT maintains his ground like a man and a patriot, we see not only no obstruction in the way of his elevation, but his elevation as a truly national man, confided in by all sections, and supposing him so elevated, he would do more than any other man could do to restore harmony to this afflicted country.

Right of Suffrage in Michigan—The Indians.

From the Detroit Advertiser, Aug. 1.

The fact that our Constitutional Convention has decided to extend the right of suffrage to the Indians of this State, excites much attention in other States, and is not clearly understood. It is not, as some suppose, conferring the ballot upon thousands of wild Indians who roam our forests and subsist on hunting and fishing. The present Constitution provides that "every civilized male inhabitant of Indian descent, a native of the United States and not a member of any tribe," may vote. There are scarcely fifty legal Indian voters in the State under this clause, although a much larger number of Indians, near five hundred, have voted under it. Even the most civilized Indians maintain a tribal organization, and the Government treaties are made with them as tribes—a fact that to a great extent accounts for the maintenance of the tribes. The total Indian population of Michigan is 7,796, of whom 1,650 are men, 2,031 women and 4,115 children. The number of male adults who could be got to the polls to vote, even at the most exciting elections, would not exceed 1,000. The right of suffrage was thrown open to all male adults, not because all are entirely fit to exercise it, but because a discrimination was impracticable, and because a considerable majority of the Indians, who live in villages, or upon farms, and who have schools and churches and practice civilized habits, could safely be intrusted with the ballot. There are now but few wild Indians in the State, and the progress of civilization among the Indians is much greater than is popularly supposed. The extension of the ballot to them will doubtless further advance civilization among them.

Registration of Colored Children in Nashville.

The following circular, addressed to the colored people of Nashville, has been issued by Gen. CARLIN:

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF TENNESSEE, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 29, 1867.

I appeal to you to register your children of suitable age in the city schools. These schools will be conducted on the same system as those for white children. It is the duty and the interest of the colored people to avail themselves at once of the facilities provided by the city for the education of their children. Objections that have been urged against the city schools for colored children will apply to all schools in the city and in the State, except the Missionary schools. If these objections are sound and valid, the School Law passed by the Legislature will be of no advantage to the colored people, and all colored children for a long time to come must remain uneducated, except the few who can attend the schools maintained by Northern Benevolent Societies and the United States Government. The missionary schools are temporary. Neither the Government nor Northern people will maintain schools where the people of Tennessee are willing to maintain them. If the city schools are compelled to close from the want of pupils, the missionary schools may be compelled to close from the want of funds. If you reject the wise and just offer of the City Government, the responsibility will rest on you, not on the city authorities.

W. P. CARLIN,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Assistant Commissioner.

Kentucky State Election—Candidates for the Principal Offices.

The election in Kentucky for State officers takes place on Monday next, Aug. 5, the members of Congress having already been chosen at a special election. The candidates for the principal offices to be supported on Monday are as follows:

On the Union State ticket—For Governor, Col. Sidney M. Barnes; Lieutenant-Governor, R. T. Baker; Attorney-General, Col. J. Mason Brown; Auditor, Silas Adams; Treasurer, Capt. M. J. Roark.

On the Democratic ticket—For Governor, John L. Helm; Lieutenant-Governor, Jno. W. Stevenson; Attorney-General, John Rodman; Auditor, D. Howard Smith; Treasurer, James W. Tate.

On the National Democratic ticket—For Governor, Wm. B. Kinkead; Lieutenant-Governor, Harrison Taylor; Attorney-General, John M. Harlan; Auditor, J. Smith Hurt; Treasurer, Alf. Allen.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Tin Mines in Missouri.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 30.

For several months past we have heard rumors and seen occasional notices concerning the existence of tin in considerable quantities in the northwestern section of Madison County in this State. On Saturday Mr. O. A. ZANE, of this city, laid before us some information in reference to the mines, and also a bar of pure tin, weighing some fifteen ounces, which had been extracted by means little adapted to the purpose, from a small quantity of ore brought up from one of the lodes already opened. For some months past parties have had Mr. JOHN STOCKER engaged in prospecting for the mineral, and he is now engaged with some hands in drifting a lode, the mineral from which he pronounces rich in quality and the deposits inexhaustible in quantity. Mr. STOCKER for many years was engaged in tin mining in England, and he is emphatic in pronouncing the Madison County mineral of a richer quality than that of the famous Cornwall mines. These last are worked at a depth of from one to two thousand feet, yielding mineral containing from four to fifteen per cent. of tin, and are considered about the richest worked in the world. The Madison County mineral, Mr. STOCKER avers, will yield from four to twenty-five per cent. In addition, the mineral here crops out from the hillsides, or may be reached by sinking shafts of comparatively insignificant depths, thus greatly lessening the labor of obtaining the mineral, and, therefore, reducing the cost of operating the mines below that of the celebrated Cornwall mines. Though little has been done, until quite recently, in the exploration of the section of country referred to, in endeavoring to ascertain the fact of the existence of these deposits of tin, the subject of their existence is by no means new. Prior to the war, as we have been informed, Mr. JOHN HENIGER, an intelligent Prussian miner and engineer, made investigations concerning the mineral deposits there, to an extent that satisfied him that tin, tungsten (wolfram) and perhaps other valuable minerals existed in Madison County. His investigations, however, were interrupted by the breaking out of the war, and he returned to Europe, but leaving a report of what investigations and discoveries he had made. The subject, therefore, was not entirely lost sight of.

Scientific Expedition to Our New Russian Possessions.

From the San Francisco Alta California, July 10.

In the early part of the coming week, a scientific and Government business expedition, under the command of Capt. W. A. HOWARD R. M. S., will sail from this port in the Revenue cutter *Lincoln*, bound for the new Territory of Alaska. In addition to the scientific intent of the expedition, Capt. HOWARD goes under instructions from the Treasury Department, as its special agent to locate revenue officers and look after the interests of the Treasury Department generally in the new Russian purchase. The Captain has been on this coast at different times, and is well and favorably known as energetic and thoroughgoing in all he undertakes. A Coast-Survey party accompanies Capt. HOWARD, which will be under the charge of Prof. GEO. DAVIDSON, under instructions of Prof. PIERCE, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey. This party will make geographical reconnoissance on the coast of the new territory, and report on its resources. The expedition is of the highest importance, as upon the reports furnished and observations made by those officers, the appropriation necessary to complete the purchase will, to a great extent, depend. It is a gratifying fact that the Government has so quickly organized this expedition to the new land, the detail of which, when given to the public, will be eagerly sought for. Capt. HOWARD is only waiting the completion of urgent repairs and alterations on the *Lincoln*, and expects to get to sea on Monday or Tuesday next, so as to accomplish the object in view, and get in the reports at the assembling of Congress next December.

Gen. Robert E. Lee at the Virginia Springs.

A letter from White Sulphur Springs, in Greenbrier county, W. V., to the Baltimore *Sun*, dated July 20th, says:

Among the notable persons who arrived yesterday, was Gen. ROBERT E. LEE and his family, who will spend a couple of weeks here, and then go over to the Sweet Springs. Gen. LEE arrived here on his famous gray horse, which he rode all the way from Lexington. On his approach to the hotel, a stranger would have taken him for a plain Virginia farmer. He looks remarkably well, and although his hair is gray, he has not otherwise changed so much in appearance as not to be readily recognized by those who knew him before the war. Like WASHINGTON, LAFAYETTE, and other rebel patriots of the revolution, LEE is respected and beloved even by those who were engaged against him in the late unhappy struggle. There was no excitement or furore on the General's arrival, but every one here treated him with the most profound respect and the greatest courtesy. On his appearance in the ball-room last evening, he received the respect and smiles of the ladies from all parts of the country, but retired early to his cottage in the Baltimore-row, where he was serenaded about 12 o'clock by Prof. ROSENBERG's Baltimore band. The General is accompanied by his wife, daughter and son, the first of whom is quite an invalid, and has to be removed from the cottage to the spring and baths on a chair placed on wheels.

A Natural Bridge in Ohio.

Ohio, like Virginia, has a wonderful natural bridge. It is in Hocking County, fifteen miles from Lancaster. A person who visited it recently describes it as follows:

"This is a grand and beautiful arch of solid rock, spanning a wild ravine of some sixty feet in depth, through which meanders, among the rocks which have fallen from the cliffs above, a clear and tiny rivulet, which seems to have its origin in springs above and under the bridge, and flows thence, in a course of two or three hundred yards, into the Hocking. The exposed portion of the rock, forming the bridge proper, presents a surface on the upper side of about one hundred and sixty feet in length, eight to twenty feet in breadth, and six to twelve feet in thickness. It is gently arched, smooth on top, where the rock is in part bare, and in part carpeted with green turf, forming an ample passage way for pedestrians, and over which, but for one narrow place, carriages and teams might easily cross. Immediately above the bridge, and separated from it by a fissure ranging from a few inches to several feet in width, is a vast overhanging rock, looming over a space where a regiment of men could be accommodated with shade and shelter. The whole is environed by a most lovely forest, and shut in by the green and romantic hills."

Registration of Laborers in North Carolina.

The following circular has recently been issued by Brevet Major-Gen. MILES, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for North Carolina:

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, RALEIGH, N. C., July 22, 1867.

CIRCULAR No. 14.—In consequence of the surplus of labor in some sections, and the great demand in others, it becomes apparent that some method should be inaugurated for a more equal distribution of the same; to this end officers and agents will provide themselves with a register, and record all applications of employment desired and laborers wanted, so that such wants may be supplied, either at the local station or from distant parts of the State. The record will show sex, age, color, and nature of employment desired; if it is skilled labor it will be specifically stated. At the end of every ten days a list of those still unemployed will be furnished these headquarters. Reports of those wishing to engage laborers will be forwarded at the same time, giving particulars as to the kind of labor wanted, what price to be paid, &c. By command of

Col. and Brevet Maj.-Gen. NELSON A. MILES,
Assistant Commissioner.

JACOB F. CHUR, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, A. A. A. General.

Official: C. E. COMPTON, Major and Sub. Asst. Com's.

Death of Hon. Henry Stevens, of Vermont.

From the Boston Traveller, Aug. 1.

Hon. HENRY STEVENS died in Barnet, Vt., on the 31st ult., aged 75 years. He was a farmer and a man considerably in public life. He was, we believe, a member of the Legislature for several years and President of the Vermont Historical Society; a man of strong sense and much respected. His knowledge of books relating to American history, and of the manuscripts still preserved among the families of the public men of the Revolutionary and subsequent periods of our history, was very extraordinary. He was, until a stroke of paralysis deprived him of the powers of locomotion, in the habit of traveling about the country, collecting facts relative to American manuscripts, books and documents, and frequently supplying the deficiencies in the best sets in public and private hands. Mr. STEVENS was a cousin or near relative of Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS, and father of SIMON STEVENS, of New-York, and of HENRY STEVENS, F. S. A., the agent for American books for the British Museum; who possesses, probably, the most thorough and extensive knowledge of American books of any man living, and who has made a great mark in England as a bibliographer during the last twenty years or more. The deceased was also father of B. F. STEVENS, of London, of the well-known firm of STEVENS Brothers, booksellers. It was to be expected that the sons of such a man as HENRY STEVENS should be men of historical tastes and bibliographers. Having strong abilities of their own, and each a public education, they have become widely known. The father was a man for whom those who knew him had great respect as a man of sense, integrity, and great knowledge of American local history.

Death of Col. Orlando Brown, of Kentucky.

From the Louisville Courier, July 31.

We regret to have to record the death of one of the most gifted and pure-minded men of our Commonwealth, Col. ORLANDO BROWN, of Frankfort, who departed this life on the 26th inst., in the 69th year of his age. For many years he was the sole editor of the Frankfort *Commonwealth*, and it can be said of him that during his whole service in that character he never had an angry discussion or controversy with the editor of any other paper. He was an ardent and devoted admirer of Mr. CLAY, and with his voice and pen supported the principles advocated by that great leader of the old Whig Party, through evil as well as through good report. Mr. CLAY was greatly attached to Col. BROWN, and felt under many obligations to him for his sincere and unselfish support. Though younger than Mr. CRITTENDEN, they were friends and companions throughout a long period of years. He held for a short period the office of Secretary of State under Mr. CRITTENDEN while he was Governor, and for a short period the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington under President TAYLOR and his successor, Mr. FILLMORE. These are the only offices Col. BROWN ever held.

The Guerrilla Mosby and John B. Floyd.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Banner*, in speaking of JOHN SINGLETON MOSBY, the guerrilla, says:

"Toward the close of the session of the Virginia Convention of 1861 Mr. BEVERLEY JOHNSTON, brother of the illustrious Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, and a distinguished lawyer of the Southwest, read aloud in Abingdon, Va., to an excited crowd, a telegraphic dispatch announcing the secession of the State. He then inquired if they ratified the act. With one voice they said: 'We do ratify it.' MOSBY was in this crowd. Without delay he joined a volunteer company of cavalry, the Washington Mounted Rifles, commanded by Capt. WILLIAM E. JONES, of the old army, and was granted a furlough to return home to settle up his unfinished business and bid farewell to his wife and children. As soon as he had enrolled his name he visited Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD, who had been but recently Secretary of War of the United States, to hear his views about the condition of the country. Amid the general excitement that able statesman wore a grave and ominous brow. He said: 'The leaders of this movement in the South know not whither they are going. Some of them talk of a short war; some of them talk of no war; while other visionaries admit the possibility of war, yet say the battles of the South will be fought by the fleets of England and the bayonets of France. There are no reveries and conjectures that are too wild and improbable for the dreamers at Montgomery to indulge in.' 'Instead,' he added, 'of there being no war, or a short war, or a war which will be fought for us by foreign powers, it will prove to be one of the longest and most sanguinary conflicts between the North and South that ever desolated the earth. The men who prevented the secession of Virginia three months ago, and those at Montgomery who have fooled away the season of preparation, will be responsible for the tears of every widow and orphan.'"

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Courier* concludes a recent letter from New-Orleans, as follows: "The South appeals to the American people. Is there no life in the Republic? Is there no more patriotism in the land? Is the spirit of constitutional liberty dead? By every holy tie, then, arise like freemen and assert your rights! Sound the tocsin! Rush to the rescue of your liberties and the Constitution! People of America! save yourselves and your country before it is too late. Ring the alarm-bell throughout the land, and let your cry be 'the American flag and the Constitution!' Organize at once in your States, call primary meetings in every county to send delegates to a State Convention, and let the State Convention send delegates to a grand National Constitutional Convention, which shall take means to hurl from power the tyrants and despots who have overthrown our Government and the Constitution of our fathers. There is no time to be lost, for if the people do not meet and act before the assembling of the next Rump Congress of usurpers the fate of the people of the Republic of America will be that of Greece and Rome."

The Hartford (Conn.) *Press* says: The appointment of Gov. PEASE in Texas will be most heartily approved by all who know him. He is exceedingly quiet and retiring in disposition and manners, but a man of strong convictions, indomitable will and thoroughly radical loyalty, and will do his duty first—the consequences are altogether secondary considerations. In old days, Texas, to her credit, appreciated his worth. He is no orator, indeed an impediment in his speech makes him unwilling to speak at all in public, and he has none of the elements of the typical roaring southwestern politician. Yet Texas long ago made him Governor of her own free will, and the State knows to-day that he is a better and an abler friend than THROCKMORTON, and will do her good instead of evil.

Some idea of the vote which the Valley of Virginia will cast may be gathered from the subjoined report of the result of registration in some of the counties:

	Whites.	Blacks.
Augusta	3,484	1,206
Frederick	1,921	501
Rockingham	2,851	424
Botetourt	1,376	632
Craig	411	45
Clark	765	371

The Clarkesville (Va.) *Tobacco Plant* urges the reëlection of Gov. PIERPOINT. It says: "Although we may differ from him in regard to the August Convention question—in regard to the propriety of perfecting the organization of the Republican Party in Virginia—let us give him credit for having the welfare of the State at heart, and show an appreciation of his past services as Governor by advocating his reëlection. We believe he is the choice of the Southside, and we are perfectly willing to vote for him."

The Augusta (Ga.) *Loyal Guardian* says: "Whenever it is possible to dispense with the special help now rendered by the General Government to the colored people through the Freedmen's Bureau, it will be dispensed with. Precisely when this will occur, we cannot definitely state. The indications are it will not be far hence. We speak this to incite the colored men to make the most of the advantage now presented them—that when these props are removed, they will be able to stand alone, capable themselves to direct their labor and perform negotiations with the general world."

The return of registration in Alabama, so far as reported to Col. W. H. SMITH, Chief of Registration, is as follows: White, 37,584; blacks, 55,520; total, 93,104; majority of blacks, 17,936.

A Washington dispatch says Gen. THOMAS has informed the President that he prefers to remain in command in Tennessee rather than to take charge of a military district.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 4, 1867.

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Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A telegram to the London *Press*, dated Valentia, Saturday, July 20, 6 P. M., reports that the cable of 1866 was broken suddenly on Saturday afternoon; that the preliminary experiments give the locality at fifty nautical miles from the other side, *i. e.*, from Heart's Content. This would indicate a very moderate depth of water, in which the injury can be repaired with great facility, as in the case of the recent accident to the shore end of the same cable.

The Emperor Napoleon will be accompanied by M. Moustier, his Minister of Foreign Affairs, on his visit to the Emperor of Austria, and will remain three days in the Austrian capital.

GENERAL.

In the Surratt trial yesterday Judge Pierrepont commenced the closing argument for the prosecution. He briefly reviewed the circumstances attendant upon the assassination, the flight and concealment of Surratt, his capture and return to this country, and then called the attention of the jury to the main points of the evidence. He especially combatted the attempt made by the defence to establish an *alibi*. The testimony of the most important witnesses was read during the argument, and Mr. Pierrepont pointed out to the jury the manner in which the witnesses corroborated each other. Mr. Pierrepont consumed the entire day with his remarks, and had not concluded when the hour for adjournment arrived. It is reported that he intends to make his argument exhaustive of the subject of the conspiracy, and will occupy two or three days more.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday memorials were presented relative to fishing in the international waters. Against donations to sectional institutions. The resolution calling upon the Canal Commissioners for information concerning breaks in the Erie Canal during the past ten years, was adopted. The Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the organization of the Legislature. The question of rearranging the Senatorial Districts was discussed at length. Without having agreed upon anything, the Committee rose and reported progress, and the Convention adjourned to Monday morning.

Dispatches from San Francisco announce the arrival at that port of the United States steamer *Resaca*, from Panama, with yellow fever on board. She reports sixty-eight cases during the trip, and eighteen deaths. The disease was confined entirely to the crew, no officers having been attacked.

LOCAL.

A small bark called the *Plato*, fitted out by the Fenians, which sailed from Long Island Sound for Ireland on the 28th of April, returned here on the 28th of last month. Her crew are greatly disheartened and report the country as swarming with troops and the people as quite unripe for revolution. A party that she landed on the coast of Ireland were all captured.

The body of the man found in the water at Mariners' Harbor, a few days since, is believed to be that of Mr. Gerhard Leike, of Newark, N. J., who mysteriously disappeared on the 23d of July last. Foul play is suspected.

During the month of July 23,376 immigrants arrived at Castle Garden. Nearly one-half of the number remain in this State, while of the Western States Illinois receives the largest proportion.

During the first seven months of this year 36.50 inches of rain fell—an unprecedentedly large amount.

The trial of the charges against Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., has been postponed until September next.

The authorities of Newark, N. J., are taking the preliminary steps for the erection of public baths.

Three hundred men have lately been discharged from the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

The Metropolitan Excise Law.

While there may be many widely different opinions in regard to some of the minor points in the Metropolitan Excise Law, the general results of its enforcement are entitled to careful consideration. Even its bitterest opponents must admit the facts in its favor stated in the reports of the Excise and Police Boards. Before the law went into operation in 1864 there were 9,250 liquor shops in the Metropolitan District, of which only 754 were licensed. The amount received for licenses during that year was only $12,450. Under the new law, in 1866, 6,779 licenses were granted, and the amount received was $1,283,854 for licenses, and $11,594 for fines. Thus in two years the number of liquor stores had fallen off 2,471, and the amount received from liquor dealers had increased $1,182,998. It is estimated that in 1867 about 6,000 licenses will be granted, and the total amount received from licenses and fines will not be less than $1,200,000. If these estimates prove correct, the Metropolis will have gained largely in two ways. First, by a decrease of about 3,000 in the number of liquor shops; and second, by an increase of about $1,187,000 in the revenue from the liquor trade. These results cannot but be gratifying to citizens groaning under the load of taxes, largely increased by pauperism and crime resulting from intoxicating drinks. The City alone will receive this year over $800,000, to be applied as a sinking fund to reduce its enormous debt. If the law stands and is enforced with the same results as this year, the receipts from liquor licenses alone will pay off in less than fifteen years the entire City debt, now amounting to about twenty-two millions of dollars.

In favor of the Sunday-closing section of the law it may be stated that arrests for intoxication and disorderly conduct on that day have recently fallen off one-half. The Police returns show that the number of arrests on four Sundays in May, 1865, under the old law, was 503, and in May, 1866, under the new law, was 257, a decrease of 246, or at the rate of 60 a Sunday. On eight Sundays in 1865, under the old law, the arrests of the class of offenders already stated were 1,078; on eight Sundays in 1866, under the new law, the arrests were 523; that is a decrease of 555, or at the rate of nearly 70 every Sunday. Comparing eleven Sundays in 1866, under the old law, with the same number of 1867, under the new law, we find that arrests for intoxication have decreased from 1,324 to 688, a falling off of about 55 every Sunday.

Formerly there were more cases of drunkenness on Sunday than on any other day of the week. The statistics furnished by the Police go to show that the contrary is the case under the new law. On eight Tuesdays in 1866, under the new system, there were [illegible] 1,203 arrests for intoxication and disorderly conduct; and in eight Sundays in the same year, under the same law, only 523 arrests were made. That is, on the average, the closing of liquor shops on Sunday saves eighty-five persons within the Metropolitan District every Sunday from arrest and imprisonment and fines. This improvement, too, has been effected while the liquor traffic on Sunday in Westchester County and Hoboken has been unusually flourishing. The friends of the Excise Law may very fairly point to these and many similar facts and figures which can easily be produced, as the best arguments in favor of the law, and of that section which closes liquor stores on Sunday.

Parliamentary Reform.

Nearly a century ago certain seeds of political principles were sown in America which bore a rank and premature harvest when carried to the warmer soil of France, and have since been slowly germinating in the cold latitude of England. The public mind of that country seems hardly to understand, as yet, the growth to which they have expanded in the late act for the enlargement of the suffrage, which has gone with the approval of the Commons to the House of Lords, to be finally acted upon on the 6th inst. But Lord Cranbourne among the Peers, and Mr. Lowe in the other Chamber, make haste to disown all responsibility for that measure, justifying themselves by the gravest warnings and most gloomy forebodings as to its consequences. The Ministers who worked it through and the members who supported it, while scornfully accused of levity and eagerness for power, gain no credit for any share of the statesmanlike forethought which, discerning the signs of the times, guides legislation by gradual advance toward the inevitable future.

Whether Mr. Lowe hits the truth or not in declaring the successful majority to be patched together by the manœuvres of the frenzied or the factious, the logic of his deductions from the legislative premises they have accepted cannot be gainsaid. He points an unerring finger to the principle of reform which, consciously or unconsciously, they have called into action, indicating it as the American principle of equality, and tracing with vigorous touches all the constitutional revolutions that must flow from it. If this new principle is to be substituted for the idea of a Government which should confer the greatest amount of benefit on the community at large, although through privilege and inequality, and which has kept England stable and harmonious for two hundred years, then it will thoroughly work itself out, and gather power to alter all and destroy most of the existing institutions of the land. American practice will no longer be a terror and a warning, but a model. Democracy, which bears no rivalry, must first replace the obstructive and obsolete House of Peers by a second elected Chamber; next keep legislative action conformed to the popular will by yearly sessions, and then secure control by voting also for a Prime Minister who shall choose his own Cabinet. Further, the Judiciary would follow the popular sentiment, and the army would demand to elect its own officers. The last prediction is rather exaggerated than serious, for even in this country we have not gone so far as to be unwilling to retrace our steps in the case of an elective Judiciary, and have never proposed, except temporarily and for volunteers, to weaken by promotion through ballot that branch of the public service which, above all others, requires subordination and permanence among its officials.

Upon the probable fate of the Church and the Crown Mr. Lowe observes a certain reticence, only hinting that questions of dissent will vanish like dust before the wind in the sweep of broader discussions, and intimating that a subdivision of power and the strengthening of the executive will be necessary safeguards. Perhaps the elected Prime Minister, absorbing prerogatives, will efface royalty and become greater as a President. Indeed, there was no need of pushing his inexorable logic to all its conclusions. Suggestion and reserve have far greater rhetorical effect than plain statement completely developed. Advanced reformers lately objected to the abdication of the Queen, deprecating the suggestion of an act that would deprive the nation of the study of several useful lessons. A long female reign is fruitful of many things besides costly princelings. The uselessness of a head that reigns but does not govern—the ease with which the reality of public business went on, while its forms were inconvenienced by her frequent retirements—the growing disrespect which even her admitted virtues could not silence—for Victoria the virtuous seems to have grown as wearisome and worn out a title for the English as Aristides the Just was for the Athenians. All these things were full of Democratic instruction; all suggestive of the question whether a throne were not a luxury to be reasonably dispensed with. And as to the National Church there was little need of enforcing the view that when its officials cease to be represented as an order, and when, losing the interested defenders of its property, it comes down to the position of a working power, amid the ignorance and irreligion of the masses, though it may reform itself into a useful institution, it cannot long subsist as a State establishment.

A prophet standing on so far-seeing a height seldom lives long enough to overtake more than the beginnings of realization for his predictions. A large thinker can easily sum up in one broad generalization a multitude of consequences that will only become complete after the struggle of many years against obstacles to their development. It has taken a generation to convince the English people of the insufficiency of their last reform. It took ninety years for the embryo first clause of our Declaration of Independence to assume breathing life. So the principle of equality, which is invited to control in English politics, will, probably, move with very slow steps toward supremacy. In its very first essays of power it will be met by its own weapons in more skillful hands. The minority of equal-voting Englishmen concentrates most of the wealth, culture and prestige of the country, and stands shielded by that impalpable but almost intangible force of tradition unknown to political experience in this country. Moreover, not only are English political conceptions shocked by any innovation upon routine, but the innate and carefully-bred reverence for what is above them shrinks from meddling with social distinctions. Red tape and gold lace both swaddle them. Their catechism bids them be content with that condition of life into which it has pleased Providence to call them. Flunkeyism toward any one greater is rife with them as flunkeyism toward [illegible] any one more popular is with us. And the common sense of Englishmen, averse to violent change, will take care that the new principle shall advance to full control by steps rather than by starts. The same moderation and heed of material interests which made the revolution of 1688, in the interest of the great families, a bloodless one, will keep the revolution of 1867, in the interest of the little families, a gradual and peaceable one. As the French contrive to enjoy social equality, even when liberty is trammeled, so the different temper of the English can long continue to accommodate itself to a large measure of social inequality where substantial liberty is assured. The deluge which is to overwhelm monarchical institutions in England is likely not only to rise very slowly, but to reach its culminating sweep long after our time and Mr. Lowe's.

Against the woes which he denounces, Mr. Lowe wisely finds the only protection in education. What an echo the warning of his words, without their contempt, should meet on this side of the Atlantic! We have done, on the grandest scale, and at one sweep, what Parliament has laid a foundation for doing gradually—nay, more—since negro paupers are not excluded from the suffrage among us. If we are indeed to be a model, and not an everlasting warning to every people, it behooves us, as the most pressing national duty, to educate those whom we have enfranchised. Questions of finance and reconstruction sink into insignificance beside the urgent need of giving light to those to whom we have given strength. Samson, free and blind, is more terrible than he was in chains. We have wound his arms about the pillars of the temple; let us teach him how to steady it, lest he should shake it to its base.

Summer Evenings in Town—Concerts in the Central Park.

Those people who tell us, in Summer, that "everybody is out of town," fall into the error of supposing themselves the "everybody." Nine-tenths of the citizens of New-York dwell on the island the year round, and, save for a hasty whiff of up-country air, or an occasional dash at the sea-coast surf, find their midsummer sport, as best they can, within the City.

Recreation, however, is more needful to city pent people in dog days than in the more bracing seasons which precede and follow them. Where, then, shall they find suitable diversion for hot summer evenings? The close theatres and badly ventilated concert halls are no place to seek it, when the sultry heat of the season becomes doubly oppressive in an atmosphere vitiated by the lungs of the audience and the flare of a hundred gas-jets. The open air is the proper place for August amusements. "Gardens" should furnish the most comfortable and the best entertainments—not gardens in the sense of "Niblo's" and "Winter Garden," but in that of the "Palace Garden" and "Castle Garden" of former years, and the "Terrace Garden" and the "Lion Park Garden" of the present. If horticulture be not a prominent feature of these latter resorts, at least there is open air.

Theodore Thomas' "Popular Garden Concerts" are the latest, most successful and best of the series of efforts that have been made to furnish, in New-York, open-air musical entertainments for the warm nights of Summer. Several years ago, as most of us remember, the Palace Gardens on Sixth-avenue, not far from the site of the new French Theatre, aimed at giving a high quality of concert music. The idea was so admirable in every way that the place was frequented by music-lovers and by the best classes of people who remained in the City in Summer. But while the orchestra was at first excellent, some theatrical buffooneries and other slips in management, together with the fact that too many strong liquors were sold, hurt the scheme, and the land on which the establishment rested was at length sold for other purposes. The "Terrace Garden" project is in every way, and especially from the musical stand-point, superior to any former one of the same kind. The last two years have crowned it with success, making it, probably, a permanent place of amusement. The pecuniary question, however, has been by no means the main one with Mr. Thomas, who seems to have kept steadily in view his laudable aim to elevate the popular taste for music, and to provide at a low rate excellent concerts.

In speaking of these entertainments as "popular," we refer to their cheapness, which allows all classes of citizens to enjoy them, and to the general favor which they meet with. But the music is usually of a very high grade, judiciously selected and finely performed. Mr. Thomas, as a conductor, is too famous to require praise, and his orchestra is full and fine; it is the very best orchestra at present organized in the City. Mr. Thomas, at the beginning of the season, is accustomed, we believe, to select his programme, and to conscientiously adhere to it through all the series of performances. His system aims to educate the taste of his audience, as well as to please them, as is evident from comparing the first selections in any season with the latter. On some evenings of each week, also, he gives "classical" music—symphonies and less popular music—and on the rest he makes lighter selections. On all pleasant nights his entertainments are well attended, and some of the worthiest and most public spirited of our citizens, and many gentlemen and ladies well known for their musical taste are constant patrons of the performances.

One drawback attends this excellent Summer-evening resort. Terrace Garden is far up town, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, and being on Third-avenue, is accessible only by a single line of cars, and that line by no means one of the most agreeable. The mere distance is not an objection. Paul Falk's Garden, near the upper end of Central Park, but more accessible by cars than the Terrace Garden, was for a long time well patronized by our citizens, and being neatly and tastefully decorated, cool, and supplied with a fine orchestra, led by Anschutz and others, is worthy of honorable mention among public places of amusement. But, in the case of Mr. Thomas' concerts, many people are prevented from hearing the cheapest and best of music by the inaccessibility of their location.

We would suggest, therefore, that the Central Park Commissioners come to Mr. Thomas' aid in this respect. Let them undertake to provide a spot—say, perhaps, near the "deer park,"—for Summer-evening popular concerts. A proper space could be fenced in for the purpose, at no very great expense, and the cost, both of providing the accommodation and of carrying on the concerts, would be met by charging the same admittance—twenty-five cents—now charged at Mr. Thomas' concerts. If this were done, the concerts would become far more useful and enjoyable, because many lines of cars would carry to them citizens from all parts of the town.

The Park Commissioners could do this with the better grace and eagerness because Mr. Thomas' concerts are not, as we have explained, mere money-making affairs, but genuine public benefits, and worthy of all encouragement. It is this fact, indeed, which has induced us to say what we have said about them. Regarded in this light, the Commissioners need not hesitate to act upon our suggestion; and surely a finer concert garden than the Park could not be found, the continent over.

It is true that the Central Park gives us concerts on two afternoons in the week. But many people—most people, indeed—cannot give up the daytime from business or domestic duties, for pleasure in the Park. And, as to that, the Park concerts are not to be compared, for excellence, with those of Mr. Thomas. It is evening concerts, of the highest class, that are needed in the Park.

The Bill of Fare.

While a few philanthropists in the State Convention are crying aloud for a law giving women the right of voting, the great mass of the lords of creation, who have wares to sell, most especially in this City, are industriously engaged in plundering the disfranchised sex. Any man whose fortune has led him to experience in traveling or trading in company with women, will testify that the mere presence of the "better half" in any trader's shop is sure to induce a putting up of prices and a deterioration of goods to an extent that the blindest cannot possibly overlook. In the matter of ordinary living, in eating and drinking, this feature is most conspicuous. Go through the number of saloons where women have free access, and look at the prices. They are from fifty to one hundred per cent. higher than in places frequented only by men; and not only is there this difference, but there seems to be a regular system of overcharging and swindling by waiters who should be hoeing potatoes on the prairies instead of carrying napkins in New-York. Of course a woman cannot argue with these low-browed ruffians, and so she meekly pays her bill and humbly walks out. We speak from absolute knowledge when we say that two men may go to a first-class restaurant on Broadway and get breakfast for a certain sum within reason; but that either of the same gentlemen may take his wife to a restaurant of the same class, and (unless the knaves should happen to know him) be charged fully double for everything he might call for.

These facts are disgraceful, but they are facts, as every one having occasion for experience must know. Unfortunately, there are few restaurants where women when alone feel at liberty to stop. American women are especially careful, and even fastidious in such matters; were they to adopt the more liberal manners of France and Germany, the swindling rogues who fatten upon them would soon find their occupation gone. But, as we cannot hope for that, let us suggest that some man whose conscience is not quite steel-clad will establish at least one decent eating-house where there shall be no discrimination on account of sex; where a mutton-chop that a man can get for forty cents shall not be charged at seventy-five because ordered by a woman; where a cup of tea, that a man gets for ten cents, shall not be charged twenty-five to a woman. Every business man knows that he can find a lunch in the down-town saloons for twenty-five cents, which in the shabby up-town cribs would cost his wife one dollar, and be stale, if not poison, at that. No wonder we have such an army of bachelors, when the mere walking into an eating-house in company with a lady increases the price of their goods by a hundred per cent.

It is, perhaps, too much to expect that any man will venture upon so rash an undertaking, but we should really like to see the experiment tried of a first-class, well-arranged and well-served restaurant, where women should be charged no more nor less than men, and where they might be waited upon by civil servants instead of the repulsive set who now, in most of the houses, disgust the sight and destroy the appetite by their offensive presence. If Wm. B. Astor can lunch for fifty cents at a really first-class establishment, what decency is there in swindling Mrs. Smith, who, perhaps, has not five dollars in the world, out of a dollar and a half for a much inferior lunch because she happens to wear a petticoat? It is not absolutely essential to their existence that women should vote, but their weakness for eating is the common frailty of our poor human nature. In this respect they need protection, and it is high time that some effective reprehensions should fall upon the breeches-wearing rascals who take advantage of the timidity or prejudices of their victims to swindle and abuse them.

Our Postal Arrangements with Cuba.

For many years past our correspondents at Havana and other towns in Cuba have given doleful accounts of the manner in which the sending and receiving of mail matter to and from the United States has been managed. No postal treaty exists between the two countries, and there is nobody that could be held responsible for the loss or willful destruction of the mails, which are only taken by the steamers trading between ports in the United States and Cuba, as a mere favor on the part of the owners or agents of the different lines. The owners or Captains receive a certain compensation from the United States and Spanish Postmasters at each end of the line. The Post-office in Havana receives the letters which have already been prepaid in New-York from the steamers; and for the trouble of distributing the correspondence, charges the modest little sum of 12½ cents in specie on each and every half-ounce letter. In these modern and enlightened times this can only be called an imposition. The Spanish Government simply exacts 12½ cents as postage on letters which were not carried by a Spanish ship or even by any agreement with the ships carrying this correspondence, thus receiving pay for services which were never rendered. The sender of letters from Havana, but not of the inland towns, has the advantage of being able to forward his correspondence free of charge to himself, as the postage is always paid when reaching its point of destination, and cannot be paid in Havana. The peculiarly irregular manner of forwarding the mails from Havana merits a notice. The mails are not made up at the Post-office, but at the counting-rooms of the various consignees of the steamship lines, who are not responsible for their safe delivery on board of the vessels, and manage things according to their own ideas, an illiterate porter or boatman being often intrusted with the entire correspondence, which is carried on board in an ordinary bumboat, while the royal Post-office, which has a splendid launch at its disposal, with an employe of the department and a crew of oarsmen especially kept for this service, looks on silently and lets things go the old way. The fatted calf has already been killed, and there are no more reals to be collected. This explains the apathy of the Post-office Department.

But the Spanish Government is not the only one to blame—the United States authorities being equally guilty of permitting this abuse to continue. Our trade with Cuba amounts annually to nearly $50,000,000. Northern foundries supply the largest portion of the machinery used in the cultivation and grinding of the sugar-cane, while the farmers of the Northern, Western and Middle States sell annually produce valued at over $11,000,000, with which to feed the population in the island. This sum does not include the heavy shipments of manufactured goods or building materials. Nevertheless, the Government has not yet come to an understanding with the Spanish authorities, and neglects to adopt a measure which is of such immense importance to the commerce and trade of the United States. The neglect of the Government in this matter cannot be too highly censured, especially when it is well known that the Spanish Government is willing to enter into negotiations at any moment. Our late efficient Consul-General in Havana has repeatedly represented this matter to the Government in private and public letters, having even held an interview with the third Assistant Postmaster-General in Washington on this subject. Neither his efforts nor those of his predecessors have brought about any change in the postal arrangements between the two countries, and they have always been compelled to abandon their designs for reform. Some months ago a bag of mail matter arrived from New-Orleans in Havana, intended for Mexico. The bag was returned to the New-Orleans Post-office, because neither the Spanish, English nor French steamers would take it without receiving postage on every letter—the Consul not being authorized by the Government to pay, and not being inclined to pay about $90 out of his own pocket.

It is the duty of the Post-office Department to reform this system, which is an imposition on the public and opens a broad avenue to rascality. According to all accounts, the present Minister of Her Catholic Majesty in Washington, Mr. Goñi, is not only a very sensible and liberal gentleman, imbued with ideas of progress, but also an earnest advocate of any measure which might bring the two countries in closer relationship on the broad fields of commerce and industry; and would only be too willing to assist in breaking up an arrangement which is so repugnant to the people in both countries. He (Mr. Goñi) would undoubtedly present the matter in such a light to his Government as would lead to the prompt signing of a postal treaty between Spain and the United States, provided the Postmaster-General should show himself equally anxious to bring about the desired result.

The Union Pacific Railroad.

We are glad to notice that while our artisans and mechanics and inventors have been winning deserved honors at the Exposition, there are those in charge of the affairs of the country at large who are not neglectful of general American interests in Paris. The congregation of so many men of observation and of scientific training has very appropriately suggested to the mind of a clever Frenchman, the Abbé Moigno, a series of *Conférences*, held in a hall arranged for the purpose, where those interested may meet to discuss or hear discussed subjects of interest. It is in fact a sort of temporary scientific club. Some few weeks since, Col. W. Heine, late of the United States Volunteers, now Secretary of the United States Legation at Paris, delivered a kind of lecture before the French Geographical Society on the Pacific Railroad. At the urgent solicitation of the director of these *Conférences*, Col. Heine gave the same lecture in public before a large and, to judge by the reports in *La Liberté*, an enthusiastic audience. Another Paris journal, speaking of it, says: "Around the amphitheatre one could easily recognize by the characteristic traits of their physiognomy, representatives of different races. Americans, Frenchmen, Chinese and Englishmen were assembled together to listen," &c., &c. Col. Heine would seem to have taken a very partial and kindly view of his adopted country, and to have met with the lively approval of his audience, who warmly applauded "the passages wherein he showed the intelligence, the liberality and the foresight of the American Government in having taken the initiative in the creation of so grand an enterprise. The homage paid to the memory of the immortal Lincoln, who had the honor of signing the land-grants of the greatest railroad of the world with the same pen that had decreed the abolishment of Slavery, awakened true enthusiasm." Among the passages emphasized by the cheers of the audience was one bearing testimony to the perseverance of the men of the North, who at the time when all the world thought them lost, lost no time in organizing victory across three mountain ranges as well as on the field of battle." These, and all other opportunities of showing good will and kindly feeling toward America were most heartily applauded. The whole lecture, as published in the *Revue des Cours Scientifiques*, is an admirable *resume* of facts in regard to this great national work and its bearings upon French interests. The latter point is well epitomized in the brief letter addressed to Col. Heine by Gen. Dix, showing how, at present, a French traveler or article of merchandise, leaving Paris for any place on the coast of China having the same latitude, Pekin or Shanghae for instance, would be forced to make a long detour around the Indies, traversing 97 degrees of latitude; whereas in four years, when the Pacific Railroad shall have been completed, one may leave France by Brest or Havre, and reach the Indies by an almost direct route, its variations being within eight degrees. This letter, which concluded by some allusion to the final realization, after four centuries, of the grand idea that inspired Columbus of finding the true route to the Indies, was read after Col. Heine's lecture, and received with equal cordiality. It is gratifying to find that those entrusted with the country's interests abroad do not confine themselves to the mere routine of official business, but show an intelligent comprehension of their opportunities for good and a very happy capability for improving them. This is perhaps especially creditable in Col. Heine who, a foreigner, served faithfully in our national armies, and now fills a civil post with equal merit.

The No-Popery Party in England.—There are quite a number of attempts in England at this time to stir up a "No Popery" frenzy. The late Birmingham riots were the first serious outbreak induced by this cause; but in other of the provincial cities of England there have been threatenings of storms of an equally violent character. Our London correspondent writes that the No-Popery Party is busy in that city, and there are extraordinary meetings at Exeter Hall and lectures on the Confessional, aimed at Roman Catholics and Puseyites alike. The subject of Popery is every now and then before Parliament in one shape or another, and Mr. Whalley's ferocity against the Pope and the priests might be amusing were it less bitter. His book against the Confessional has just been before the Courts because of its alleged obscenity; and he is subjected to many other troubles, public and private—all of which he attributes to the malign influence of the Jesuits. The Orange demonstrations in the north of Ireland, on the 12th of July, were of immense magnitude this year—one meeting being attended by 40,000 Orangemen, with fifes and drums, and banners innumerable. The English Government encourages the Orange organization, as it is intensely loyal to the British throne, and can be implicitly relied upon in any struggle with the Fenians or other rebellious element.

TOWN TOPICS.

We regret to notice that Judge Whiting's pledge to keep clean the streets of the City is very far from being fulfilled. It would seem that with $500,000 from the City, and an average of five heavy rains each week, would enable an ordinarily active and energetic contractor to keep the principal avenues of the City in a semi-decent condition, but it would also seem that whosoever thus imagines is sadly mistaken. Along the line of South, West, Washington, Greenwich and the connecting streets daily pass great multitudes of carts and wagons, laden for the most part with wares from the great storehouses, or with fruits and vegetables from the interior and suburbs. These naturally bring with them more or less dirt, and their stands near the several ferries and markets are very readily made dirty by the droppings therefrom. But that is no excuse for the standing dirt or the festering filth. Nor does it touch the vast realm of tenementdom into which we scarcely dare approach, so vast, so miserable and so utterly wretched is its condition. Nor does it account for the condition of such streets down town as Beaver, Broad, Morris, Rector, Ann, Nassau, William, Beekman, Oak and Cherry, or such streets up town as intersect the Avenues A, B, C, Sixth, Eighth and Tenth. The simple, undeniable fact remains that a contractor who is paid half a million of dollars per annum, is unable to keep respectably clean a city which has a river on either side, and whose streets are drenched with heavy rains from Heaven from three to five times a week, during the season. Judge Whiting was formerly the valiant champion of the Citizens' Association and the fertile launcher of "bitter" invective against delinquents—does it not look as though the expert engineer is on the verge of a hoist from his own petard?

We are quite sure the benevolent people of the City do not know as much as they should of the practical good that is done by the Children's Aid Society. We have frequently called attention to the Newsboys' Lodging House, which combines under one roof a school, a lodging house, and a place for refreshment and amusement, and, so far as public commendation and occasional assistance go, this institution has nothing to complain of. Many very excellent features have been added from time to time, and the beneficent results thus far are greater than the most sanguine friends of the institution anticipated. The savings bank plan is most admirable, and many of the ragged boys that are seen crying their papers have respectable sums laid carefully and securely by for a rainy day or a start in life. During the past year seven hundred and seven of these little chaps were induced to accept a new suit of clothes and go with kind protectors to the West, where the ordinary exertion of such go-ahead talents as they nearly all possess will make them comfortable in pocket and happy in mind in a very short space of time. The House can accommodate one hundred and fifty boys quite nicely, and the average number availing themselves of its clean beds and warm rooms is one hundred and thirty-five. A year ago a branch Lodging House was opened in East Eleventh-street, where five hundred different boys have been admitted, six thousand and eighty-six lodgings provided, and seven hundred dollars paid for the same. It would be difficult to exaggerate the amount of good done by these homes; the influences are good, the surroundings pleasant, and the happy effects very visible.

The Mercantile Library Association of the City of Brooklyn is making gradual progress toward the erection of its new library building on Montague-street, opposite the Academy of Music. The plans project a building three and a-half stories high, to be made of Philadelphia brick, laid with cream-colored Ohio sandstone and Nyack stone. The library building itself will cost some $250,000, and will be not only admirably adapted to the ends for which it is intended, but an ornament to the city, which has been signally deficient in public and private edifices of note. At first room will be provided for only 50,000 volumes, although the space assigned is so ample that with rearrangement of the alcoves 100,000 volumes can easily be accommodated. Brooklyn needs this building very much. There is no public library there worthy of the name, and this, it is hoped, will be a nucleus for something worthy of the name and the city.

The newspaper Press and indeed the public generally are greatly interested in the case and supposed death of little All Right, the Japanese favorite whose performances delighted the town, and whose fall sent a thrill through its heart. Mr. Thomas Maguire, the principal manager of the troupe, assures us on his honor as a man that All Right is living, that he went to Europe with his father and the remainder of the troupe, and that his arrival has been telegraphed to him. He also authorizes a wager of $10,000 to $500 to any of the eager parties who, anxious to annoy him, are willing to bet that the little Jap is dead—the winner to hand the sum over to an Orphan Asylum of this City.

One of the most significant chapters in the last annual report of the Board of Commissioners of Metropolitan Police, is that written by Capt. Chas. N. Brackett of the Twenty-sixth Precinct. He says that he made 26,836 complaints against City railroad cars, none of which were prosecuted by the Corporation Attorney; 392 against hackmen, 22 of which were prosecuted; 55 against second-hand dealers, *one* of which was prosecuted, and 26 against junk dealers, 2 of which were prosecuted. Comment seems superfluous, but isn't this a pretty state of things for the Metropolis of the nation, in the year of our Lord 1867?

Immigration continues to swell the list of our citizens. During the past month 23,376 foreigners landed at Castle Garden, of whom nearly one-half remain with us. The following is the official table of destinations:

Arkansas	17	Mexico	2
Alabama	10	Mississippi	11
British Columbia	4	New-Hampshire	76
Canada	217	Nova Scotia	2
California	247	New-York	9,875
Connecticut	510	New-Jersey	868
Central America	4	Nebraska	61
Colorado	6	North Carolina	5
Delaware	48	New-Brunswick	19
District of Columbia	92	Oregon	2
Florida	4	Rhode Island	353
Georgia	4	Ohio	1,348
Illinois	2,354	Pennsylvania	2,303
Iowa	614	South Carolina	12
Indiana	157	South America	2
Kentucky	217	Texas	129
Kansas	70	Tennessee	46
Louisiana	33	Vermont	118
Massachusetts	167	Utah	449
Maryland	188	Virginia	141
Maine	104	Wisconsin	1,473
Michigan	714	Idaho	1
Minnesota	577		
Missouri	550	Total	23,376

The dullness of the City in political matters is remarkable. Ordinarily, by this time the wire-pullers of all parties are beginning to put in motion the machinery of the November canvass, and the knowing ones are casting about for candidates, discussing the personal claims of this one and that one, and getting the usual cut-and-dried caucus ready for the "popular demonstration in favor of our worthy and well-known fellow-citizen for the above honorable and responsible office," &c. But thus far this year all is quiet. Burns said "the fear of hell's a hangman's whip to keep the wretch in order." The fear, or the doubt of the course, of action of the State Convention is the "hangman's whip" in this case. The reorganization of municipal government has not yet been presented in any shape of tangibility, and the men who make our local nominations are quite in the dark. It is quite uncertain whether we shall have any officers to elect, and if we do have a few, it is even more uncertain what powers and privileges of patronage they will possess. Until something definite is known on these points, the old stagers will keep quiet; and it is the lack of this information that is now delaying the usual annual opening of the campaign. We may be sure that as soon as the waters are troubled the politicians will wade in.

After much remonstrance one of our City railway companies have so far abated the cigar-smoking nuisance on their cars as to put the puffers on the rear instead of the front platform. This is a partial relief, since the smoke will no longer drift through the whole car, unless, indeed, the wind should be the wrong way. It would be better still if smoking could be entirely prohibited on all conveyances, except in the regular smoking cars or on the upper decks of boats. It should in no case be permitted on the ordinary horse cars nor on ferry-boats. Saying nothing of women, who almost universally dislike tobacco and cabbage smoke, there are thousands of men who are equally annoyed by it, and their rights should be respected. Let us be thankful for any step toward improvement.

The Great Falls of Rain.—The *Post* has prepared from various sources a record showing the rain-fall in this City during the past 30 years, and furnishes a comparative means of judging the great fall of water we have had of late months. The mean annual fall of rain and snow from 1836 to 1866 was 42.23 inches. In 1865 the precipitation in rain and melted snow reached 57 inches; the next year, 45; the next, 57; and for each of the succeeding four years till 1861, about 50 inches. In the next three years it varied widely. In 1865 it reached nearly 57 inches, and last year 48. The tables show the average annual fall of rain for 30 years from 1836 to 1866 to be 44.62 inches. The average for the past 13 years is 48.11 inches. But since the heavy storm in October last the fall has been almost unprecedented, namely, in ten months 48.57 inches. The current year has been remarkably wet. But the excess of the present year over the last may be more clearly stated in this way:

Rain-fall in 1867, first seven months .... 36.50 inches.
Rain-fall in 1866, first seven months .... 27.04 inches.
Excess in 1867 .... 9.46 inches

If the rain-fall during the remaining five months of the current year should prove equal to that of the corresponding months of 1866, it will amount to 57.68 inches, a larger amount than has fallen in any one year within the memory of man. But if it should continue to fall for the coming five in the same proportion as during the past seven months, the precipitation in rain will be 62.57 inches, or 5 feet 2½ inches for the entire year, or 5.07 inches more than has ever been known to fall upon this island in the same length of time.

The *Post* comes to the conclusion that the earth has now more water than it can hold, and wherever the drainage is imperfect must soon begin to give off such infections as it cannot retain. While the rainfall continues we shall be safe, but when the process of evaporation begins, miasms will arise which, to a great extent, will jeopard the health of the City.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Washington, Saturday, August 3.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

The following decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue have recently been rendered: Marriage is a valuable consideration of the law. A conveyance of reality made upon such consideration is to be regarded as made upon a valuable and adequate one, and confers upon the granter no succession within the meaning of the Internal Revenue Act.

The amount received for advertisements inserted in a newspaper is not to be included in determining the liability of the publisher of the paper to a special tax as a manufacturer.

The carding of wool into rolls for hand spinning is not manufacturing, and no special tax is imposed upon a person for doing it. It is enacted in section 71 of the Internal Revenue Act that no person, firm, company, or corporation, shall be engaged in prosecuting or carrying on any trade, business or profession therein after mentioned and described, until he, or they, shall have paid a special tax therefor, in the manner thereinafter provided. A change of part or all the individual members of a firm is a change of firm. When such a change takes place the new firm thus created, unless it be a firm of lawyers, conveyancers, claim agents, patent agents, physicians, surgeons, dentists, cattle brokers or peddlers, (section 78,) should pay a special tax from the first day of the month in which it first engages in business, or carries on any trade or profession, for which a special tax is required, regardless of the fact that the new firm is composed in part of members of an old one which has already paid the special tax imposed upon it. Burr stones, mill stones and grindstones were exempt from internal tax by the act of July 13, 1866; but whetstones are still taxable at the rate of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. Illuminating oil, which is exempt from tax by reason of making less than 36°, Baume's hydrometer, should not be marked "tax paid," but should bear inspection marks the same as taxable oils. Repairs of articles of all kinds are exempt from taxation, as manufactures. Repairs, however great, which do not destroy the identity of the article or thing repaired, are not taxable; but an article or thing which is substantially new is to be taxed as a new manufacture, although it may contain some parts or pieces that have been more or less used in other articles.

ITEMS FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

There has been issued from the Treasury Department of the Currency Bureau during the week ending to-day $486,500, in fractional currency. The following are the shipments of fractional currency for the same period: To the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, $100,000; to the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia, $100,000; to the United States Depository at Cincinnati, $100,000, and to the National Banks, $215,519. Total, $515,519.

The Treasurer of the United States holds in trust for the National Banks at this date the following amounts, viz.:

For the circulation of National Bank notes, $340,649,500, and for deposits of public moneys, $38,797,950. Total, $379,447,550.

The National Bank currency issued during the week amounted to $174,600, and the total amount to date is $303,503,476. From this is to be deducted the amount returned, including worn-out notes amounting to $4,547,562, leaving in actual circulation at this date $298,955,914.

The amount of fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week was $395,300.

The following is the amount of available funds in the Treasury of the United States: Currency, $61,526,676; gold, $102,905,174, of which $19,457,900 is in gold certificates.

THE COURTS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Marshal Goodloe, of the District of North Carolina, has reported to the Attorney-General that the process of the United States Circuit Court lately held by Chief-Justice Chase is obstructed by order of Lieut.-Col. Frank, commanding the Post of Wilmington. The ground is expressly mentioned in the order to be, that in each of the cases obstructed, the cause of action adjudicated by Judge Chase accrued between the 19th of December, 1860, and the 15th of May, 1865, Gen. Sickles' Order No. 10 having forbidden Judges to entertain any suits for matters accruing between those dates. The Marshal supposes that Gen. Sickles did not mean to include the Courts of the United States. Col. Frank interprets the order differently. Marshal Goodloe has suspended action until he hears from Gen. Sickles, or receives instructions from Washington, being anxious to avoid collision, but firmly resolved upon his duty. Chief-Justice Chase is in Washington. This matter is regarded as a very grave event, although the impression prevails that the Commandant at Wilmington has acted without the knowledge of Gen. Sickles, who is confidently expected to disapprove his action. The Marshal's course has been approved at the Attorney-General's Office, but no step will be taken until time shall have elapsed for a report from the Commanding General.

GEN. SHERIDAN.

No order for the removal of Gen. Sheridan has yet been issued. Gentlemen unusually well informed as to official affairs say that Gen. Thomas will be his successor; that Gen. Hancock will succeed Gen. Thomas in the latter's present command, and that Gen. Sheridan will be ordered to report to Lieut.-Gen. Sherman.

MEXICAN NEWS FROM ADMIRAL PALMER.

Rear-Admiral Palmer, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, reports to the Secretary of the Navy his arrival at Vera Cruz on the 20th ult., from Key West *via* Tampico. The U. S. steamer *Yantic* is there. Everything is quiet in the vicinity. The Austrian corvette *Elisabeth* was at Vera Cruz awaiting the body of Maximilian. A French gunboat was also in port. No foreign representatives are recognized but our own, the other foreign Consuls having struck their flags. Vera Cruz is perfectly quiet, and not unusually unhealthy. Santa Anna is at Campeachy.

DEATH OF LIEUT.-COMMANDER MAXWELL.

Admiral Palmer also reports, under date of July 22, the death of Lieut.-Commander Maxwell, commanding the U. S. steamer *Yantic*, in Tampico River, on the 19th of July. His disease was inflamation of the stomach. He was to have been buried on the day following in the Protestant burying-ground at Tampico, the authorities giving him military honors.

ARRIVAL OF COMMANDER ROE AT PENSACOLA.

Dispatches have also been received at the Navy Department from Commander Roe, commanding the United States steamer *Tacony*, announcing his arrival at the Navy-yard at Pensacola, four days from Vera Cruz, where he left Admiral Palmer, in his flagship, the *Susquehanna*. Señor Don Jose Lacunza, Prime Minister of the late Prince Maximilian, and his Secretary, were passengers in the *Tacony*.

THE CHEROKEE NEUTRAL LANDS.

The Cherokee neutral lands have been surveyed, and the plats returned to the General Land Office. Commissioners have been appointed to appraise the lands under the seventeenth article of the

treaty. The whole of the lands not occupied by actual settlers on the 11th of August, 1866, will be sold in a body for cash, if an eligible offer to purchase shall be made by a responsible party. It is understood that proposals for such purchase will be received by the Secretary of the Interior till the 1st day of October, 1867. If not sold in a body they will be advertised for sealed bids for separate tracts immediately upon the return of the appraisement.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The returns from internal revenue to-day amount to $1,380,886 23; total for the week, $6,789,304 67; total for the fiscal year, $29,062,096 57.

BODY OF A SUICIDE RECOVERED.

The body of Capt. RUTH, Chief Clerk of the finance division of the Interior Department, was discovered to-day floating in the Potomac River. An inquest was held, and a verdict rendered that "he came to his death by suicide from drowning while laboring under insanity."

PERSONAL MATTERS.

Admiral TEGETHOFF, C. TEGETHOFF, E. GAAL and E. HENNEBERG, a deputation from Austria, sent for the purpose of recovering the remains of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, have arrived in this city.

Secretary McCULLOCH left Washington this afternoon, on the cutter *Northerner*, to be absent till Tuesday, on a down the river trip.

Hon. A. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, left the city to-day to join the Indian Commission which assembles at St. Louis on the 6th inst. During his absence the duties of the office will be discharged by CHARLES G. MIX, Esq., the Chief Clerk.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

Closing Argument for the Prosecution—Address of Judge Pierrepont.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 3.

The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding.

Mr. Pierrepont addressed the jury on behalf of the prosecution, and said he had not yet had an opportunity to address the jury, but his time had now come. "Yea, all that a man hath will be given for his life." This is as true to-day as it was in the days of Job, and to secure life he will give up his liberty, resort to any measures, give up homes and friends, desert father and brother and sister and mother, and he will commit perjury, and jump the life to come to save the life that now is. Just so far as counsel feel interested in a case, just so far will they become imbued with the feelings of their client.

Mr. Pierrepont then referred to the fact that while other counsel knew the jurors he was a comparative stranger, but he did not feel altogether like a stranger, and if he met them in his own city or elsewhere he would meet them as friends. He had come into this case at no little personal sacrifice, for when the case commenced he had just taken his seat in the New-York Constitutional Convention, which was now in session. He explained how he came into the case upon the request of the Attorney-General and the Secretary of State, and he averred that no other member of the Cabinet knew of his retainer until he came on here and entered into the case.

When Mr. Lincoln was assassinated he (Mr. Pierrepont) was sent here with a Committee of New-York citizens to attend his funeral, and when standing in the East Room, and his tears were falling freely, he would have considered himself derelict of duty if he had resented at that time any insult coming from an enemy of his country. He felt this was as solemn a scene as that at the funeral, and he would indulge now in no petty quarrels. In pursuing this argument he would not cast any vituperation or abuse upon the prisoner. He did not know John H. Surratt except that we were here to try him as one of the assassins of the President. In commenting on the evidence he would make no individual assertion—but his business was to convince the jury that the accused was guilty. If he did not so convince them he neither wanted nor expected a verdict. He was here for the purpose of showing that Surratt was a member of a conspiracy that resulted in the death of Abraham Lincoln by the hand of John Wilkes Booth. He did not see why Mrs. Surratt's name should be brought in. This effort was not to try Mrs. Surratt, but the prisoner at the bar.

He objected to the condemnation of the Military Commission that tried the conspirators, and he said that in condemning they condemned the President of the United States who ordered the Commission and who signed the death-warrant of the parties convicted. He had the original paper signed by Mr. Johnson, even after the age and sex of one of the condemned was mentioned to him. He (Pierrepont) condemned the assertion that the Government was all arrayed against this young man and denied it. It was monstrous to say that the Government was here to lap up the blood of innocents. Governments were instituted for the protection of the governed, and unless the law gave protection how long would life or property be safe? We have been told that our Government has nothing of divinity which hedges it about. The Bible says all Governments are of God, and if there is no divinity about this Government its condemnation is sure. All Governments of the people are of God. When you come to the polls and elect your President—the voice of the people is the voice of God, and it is ordained of God, and is hedged about with as much divinity as ever surrounded the head of any King that reigned on England's throne. Rome was the greatest of Governments, but it tumbled to its ruin when it failed to recognize and obey God, and it will ever be so whenever a people cease to recognize a Government as of God. Let us see what the Bible says upon this subject. Mr. Pierrepont read from the Scripture, Old and New, to show in what estimation Governments were held. It is true, God is a God of mercy, but He says too, though he is a God of mercy he will by no means spare the guilty. The counsel on the other side have said much about having blood enough, and have said let us have peace. The question of blood or peace is not now on trial. Have you not had enough of crime and murder, and assassination? and a jury is asked to say we have had enough of it. The jury does not punish the man. It is their business to see if the accused is guilty of this violation of the law and leave punishment or clemency with the power where it properly belongs. Before proceeding to notice the testimony he (Mr. Pierrepont) must refer to the attack that had been made upon the District-Attorney. Has anything been seen improper in the conduct of the District-Attorney, and yet one of the counsel say if he had acted as Mr. Carrington has acted he would expect all women as they passed him to elevate their skirts lest they should be contaminated. He could not understand all this outburst at the time. But upon reference to the rebellion record he found that Mr. Carrington was an earnest loyal man, and that accounted for the abuse against him now. Much has been said against Judge Holt, and it has been asserted that the Supreme Court declared the Military Commission illegal. He denied that there ever had been such an opinion, and he doubted if there ever would be. But he would lay aside all this outside matter and pass to the solemn business of ascertaining the truth of the evidence. We will now come to some facts about which there is no dispute. He proposed to get first at the facts about which there was no debate; and here let one general observation be made; that all of truth is in perfect harmony with every other truth, and every falsehood interposed dislocates it and breathes falsity in every case. No man ever violated a law of God, even in this world, that he did not get punished for it. It is so in the simplest transaction of life as it is in the greater. Now let us come to one fixed truth in this case. Here it is: John Harrison entered his name on April 18, 1865, in the register of St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal. The man is the prisoner at the bar; there is no dispute about that. After that he passed through the hotel. He paid no bill, and he fled somewhere. He fled to the house of a man named Porterfield, and then two carriages came up, and two men both dressed alike got into carriages and were driven in different directions. Well, then, he was fleeing either because he was in the conspiracy or because he was not. He went to a priest—the priest Boucher, who has not done his Church any credit, for the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli gave up this prisoner on account of the hideousness of his crime, and Boucher will hear from the Pope before another year. Here the prisoner remained concealed. Why concealed? Was it because he was innocent, not because he was guilty? Which it was the jury must determine. What was going on here at that time? The mother and other conspirators were on trial, and it was published daily to the world. There Surratt was concealed, and did he not know what was going on? Boucher will hear from his Pope and Bishops before one year, because the Catholic Church would never tolerate such a crime as this. Well, Surratt was concealed until September, and then taken on board a steamer and introduced as McCarthy, and the steamer starts upon the sea for the Old World. He is not upon the steamer thirty minutes before he fears an American detective is on board, and he tells McMillan that he has done such things as would make him (McMillan) stare. He could not keep his secret to himself, and he went behind the wheelhouse and talked to McMillan. He unburdened his mind for relief. When he got on the lone ocean he could not help telling the secret, and he told it. Arrived at Ireland, he hesitated whether he should land in Ireland or in England, and after concluding first to land in England, he changed his mind and landed in Ireland. Before landing, he takes tumbler after tumbler of raw brandy until he is drunk. But in Ireland his conscience pursues him, and we next find him wandering in Liverpool and he flees again to Rome, away from his country and his kinsmen, and enlists and changes his name to Watson. He supposes himself safe. Safe! God don't allow such things to be safe. It must have been an awful hour when he saw St. Marie's face. God don't let such things be safe. He then goes to St. Marie and tells him about his escape and his disguise, and how he escaped, and then he heard a voice from the Vatican that the Pope's dominions had no place for him. He then makes a leap for his life, and flees to Malta, but he finds no security there and he flees to Egypt, that ancient land where Joseph was a slave, where are the grandest monuments, and there even the colossal Sphinx looking through its stony eyes, that that darkened land can have no place for such treason and crime, and then he could flee no further, and he is caught and brought over the long sea, and up the broad river to this city of his crime, and he is here to be tried. No! this, Mr. Merrick says, was the flight of an innocent man. Does it look to the jury like the flight of an innocent man? It is a mystery that an innocent man should thus flee, and the mystery must be inquired into. But let us go back a little in time. On the 14th of April Mr. Lincoln was assassinated, and the crime sent a thrill through the civilized world. Mr. Lincoln was killed for no crime and for no cruelty. A few weeks before his death he spoke the memorable words of his last inaugural address. Mr. Pierrepont read the address referred to. This, gentlemen, is a trial of one of the conspirators who killed Mr. Lincoln, and it is the first trial in a Court of civil jurisdiction. At the conspiracy trial it was said that, as the President was killed in his camp, the case was one for military trial, and it was urged that there were too many Secessionists here to give a proper trial. But he always held that these matters could be intrusted to a jury of twelve honest men, because he (Pierrepont) believes that he is here. He is not here because he affiliates with the Republican Party, for he has always been opposed to that party. But if a jury could not find an honest verdict, and it was so demonstrated, then he would bid farewell to freedom. If justice can't be done in civil courts, then let all good citizens say, Let the sword write the record. This is no ordinary trial, and all the country is looking on, and every lover of our Government will fall on his knees and pray that no such calamity should befall the country, as that a jury should not find a man guilty when the law and the evidence say he is guilty. It is claimed that this people is disloyal, and politicians are for their own purposes agitating the removal of the capital, and nothing would please them better than to be able to say, when Congress meets in November, that Washington is disloyal and will not convict one who is proven to have been an assassin of the President. They will say let us move the capital where our public officers will be protected. Surratt is either guilty or not guilty. If he is not guilty, then a great wrong has been done him by the Pope, who surrendered him to the Grand Jury, who indicted him. He would ask a verdict only upon the evidence, and upon nothing else. In referring to the evidence, he would not give his own conclusions, but would read this evidence. We have recently made a purchase in Russian America, and suppose two men go out there on an exploring expedition and find a baby in the forest wrapped in a blanket. The conclusion would be that it was placed there by some one, and in telling the story of it afterward, it would not be necessary to prove that the baby had a father and mother, and that it was put there by some one. Rev. Stapleton Cameron might come and swear he saw babies grow there, like toadstools under a tree; or Bissell might swear he saw spiders weaving a blanket and wrapping the baby, but the jury would not believe him. It would be a fact not demanding demonstration, that the baby was placed there by some one. Mr. Pierrepont here illustrated the effect of circumstantial evidence by illustrating a hypothetical case. After some general remarks, Mr. Pierrepont said it was a truth that a man could not be in two places at the same time, and that need not be proved. It is known, too, that when a man is on trial for his life he has every motive to swear falsely and to make misrepresentations. On criminal trials there is no effort more frequently put forth than to prove an *alibi*, and there is nothing upon which so many mistakes may be made as upon proof of this nature, for honest witnesses think truly that they see the person charged at a time and place stated. Cases were cited to show the many mistakes in this proof, and the case of Webster, for the murder of Parkman, was referred to. It is the easiest thing in the world to prove you see an individual, but the day cannot always be positively fixed. The gentlemen on the other side pretend that they can see no difference between the murder of the President and that of an ordinary man. That is not the view of statesmen. It is not the view of the Bible nor of the law. It is a greater crime to murder a President because of the consequences it tends to. All governments are of God or of the devil, and this Government is of God. What did the civilized world think of this murder? It takes a large volume to contain the letters of condolence. It was a crime that induced all nations, even the Turk, to write in condemnation of it.

Even the rebels thought it was a greater crime to kill the President than a vagabond, as has been claimed by the defence. Not so thought any right thinking man, not so did the gentlemen of the jury think, and not so could any one think. At this point, 2:15, the Court took a recess for half an hour. Upon reassembling Mr. Pierrepont resumed and said he would pass from all general considerations to the evidence. He believed the jury wanted to know the truth in the case, and he believed they were far above all but the proper understanding of this case, and that their only desire was to give a true verdict. There are a class of persons put upon the stand who are known as experts, and it is now a recognized principle that no man can successfully disguise his handwriting for any length of time, and yet no man can trace into his name alike. It is a well ascertained fact that such is the case. A man's walk or talk cannot be successfully disguised, and it is a truth of general things. Each man is an expert in his own business, and in all trades and callings men are experts in particular things, and they are called on to give their opinion. It is just as true that there are experts in moral relations. A lawyer should be an expert in detecting the spurious witness from the witness who is just and true. And now let us apply these principles to the facts in the case. Men do not commit crimes without an object, and we must look to see a motive where we find a thing done contrary to the course of human events. In March, 1863, Mrs. Surratt kept a tavern in Surrattsville. The husband died in 1862, and the family had but little means. In 1864, the mother moved to Washington and opened a boarding-house. The oldest son was a rebel soldier in Texas. The younger son was a man grown, in no employment, and he came to Washington with his mother. Now let us see what were the sentiments of that family in 1864, and the sentiments that resulted in Mr. Lincoln's death. [Tippett's testimony was read.] In March, 1863, Harold was with Jno. Surratt at Surrattsville, and in 1864, Jno. Surratt, Mudd, Harold and Booth were together at the National Hotel. This was Surratt's first introduction to Booth, and he (Mr. Pierrepont) would trace this conspiracy from its beginning to its termination. [Weichman's testimony was read in relation to the introduction to Mudd and Booth, in 1864.] Resuming, Mr. Pierrepont said this was the first time Surratt ever saw Booth to know him. All that about the farm to be purchased was nonsense, for the purchase of the farm needed no explanation. This interview was in December, 1864, and this brings us to a more important matter, which is the testimony of Mr. Doun, the cashier of Adams Express, who testifies to Surratt's employment by Adams Express Company, his request for a leave of absence and his refusal of the leave. [Doun's testimony was read.] In this connection, said Mr. Pierrepont, we have a little piece of paper in Surratt's handwriting. It is a card written by Surratt to Booth, in which he says: "I tried to get leave, but did not succeed." So he took the leave. This, gentlemen, (to Mr. Merrick,) is no magic chain—it is a fact! Now, in this connection, we come to Mr. Martin's testimony, who was on his way to get cotton out from the Confederacy, and who testified that he employed at Port Tobacco a man named Atzerodt to ferry him across the Potomac. There Mr. Martin saw Surratt. This was in January, 1864, and Martin says Surratt told him he was in Adams Express Company, and had leave of absence; all of which the jury know to be false, and the story was told for purposes of concealment. It is well known that Surratt had no leave of absence. Martin also testifies to a preparation of relays of horses for a large party. What was all that preparation for, and why did Surratt return to Washington at night? We now come down again to an order of dates, and there is much to give in dates. I hold here a register of the Maltby House, Baltimore, on January 21, 1864. You find Surratt's and Weichman's names registered there. This is three or four days after Surratt was at Port Tobacco. What does all this mean? Nothing strange that Weichman and Surratt should have been in Baltimore; but one truth is in harmony with the other, and what truth follows next? Let us again look at the evidence. [Weichman's testimony of the visit to Baltimore read, in which it appears that Surratt had $300 in his possession, and he went to see some one on private business, and he did not want Weichman along.] Now who, asked Mr. Pierrepont, was that somebody? Let us read the testimony of Mrs. Bronson, who says that at that time Payne was boarding with her in Baltimore, and the visit of Surratt is explained. There is another link in that chain. Afterwards Payne comes to Mrs. Surratt's house in Washington. This is the same Payne who assaulted Mr. Seward, and who was captured in Mrs. Surratt's house. [Weichman's testimony was again referred to to show Surratt's intimacy with Atzerodt; that he was introduced there by Surratt after the visit to Port Tobacco. Testimony in regard to Surratt's visit to New-York in February, to see Booth, was also read. Also the testimony as to Payne's visits to the Surratt house.] The first time that Payne ever comes to this house, said Mr. Pierrepont, he is shown to a private room and given supper by an order from Mrs. Surratt. This occurs after Surratt's visit to Baltimore, and after Payne had left Mrs. Bronson's in Baltimore. [Weichman's testimony again referred to, as to Payne's second visit, when he represented himself as a Baptist preacher. In this connection Weichman's testimony of Surratt and Payne practicing with bowie-knives, was recited, as well as the visit to the theatre on the night Booth played "Pescara, or the Apostate."] In commenting upon this testimony Mr. Pierrepont said that was less than a month before Booth enacted another drama in which he played assassin, traitor and murderer as well as apostate. [Miss Honora Fitzpatrick's testimony relative to the visit of the conspirators at Mrs. Surratt's, and relative to the visit at the theatre, where Booth and Surratt had a private talk, was referred to; also the evidence in relation to Mrs. Surratt's visit to the Herndon House.] In this Mr. Pierrepont said, it will be seen Miss Fitzpatrick corroborates Weichman, and it will be shown that the Herndon House was where John Surratt secured a room for Weichman. About this time, March 23, 1865, Booth telegraphs to Weichman as follows: "Tell John to telegraph number and street at once." Why did not Booth telegraph to John at once? Because he wanted to be as secret as possible, and he wanted to send the information through a third party. (Testimony on this point referred to.) Weichman showed the telegram to John, and when he asks about it John tells Weichman not to be so d—d inquisitive. The number and street referred to the Herndon House, and Surratt afterward goes there and secures the room that had been previously engaged, and the name of the party for whom the room was engaged was not mentioned. Now the mystery is unraveled. Mrs. Surratt goes to the Herndon House and engages the room, and John goes there and secures it, and that is the room to which Payne is to be brought, and to which Booth is to communicate.

Mr. Bradley, Jr., said it was the rule of the Court not to allow counsel to be interrupted, but he asked if facts were misstated whether an opportunity would be afforded for correcting the misstatement.

Judge Fisher replied affirmatively.

Mr. Pierrepont said he did not intend to give an opportunity. We now come to the testimony of Brooke Stabler, the livery-stable keeper. [Stabler's testimony was read.] In this testimony it appears that Surratt wrote to Stabler saying he had women on the brain. Was that so? asked Mr. Pierrepont; had he women on the brain; and if he had, was old Brooke Stabler the depository for a secret of love? or was this only said for a blind? Where did Surratt get money to carry on all these schemes and to buy horses? He was without means, and his mother was a poor woman, as the jury has been told. Where, then, did he get his money to buy horses, and to keep them at livery? He did not get it from Adams Express, for he left them without permission. [Stabler's testimony again referred to.] In this it appears Surratt got a letter from Atzerodt, but would not show Stabler the contents. [The testimony of James Pumphrey, relative to Booth's having a horse, and Surratt becoming security for Booth, and the testimony of Fletcher, who had charge of Nailor's stable, was read.] Here it appears Atzerodt could not keep his secret, for he says to Fletcher that "if this thing happens to-night you will hear of a present." Fletcher suggests he would not like to ride the horse that night, and Atzerodt replied that he is good on a retreat. Harold, that same night, got a horse at Nailor's. Lieut. Taffey, in his testimony, shows what became of Atzerodt's horse, for he found him at Lincoln Barracks on the morning of April 15. Another witness is Samuel Rainey, also a livery stable-keeper, and he testifies to Surratt and Booth's getting horses in common from his stable. [Rainey's testimony read.] Wm. E. Cleaver, who was a partner of Rainey's, corroborated the latter's, [Cleaver's testimony read.] Booth brought his horse to Cleaver's stable on Jan. 1, 1865. The horse then brought was a dark bay, blind of one eye. He also testifies to seeing Surratt and Booth there together, and also that at one time Booth and Sam. Arnold came there together. The defence say because Cleaver has shown himself a man of passion in a certain way, that he cannot tell the truth. He (Mr. Pierrepont) appealed to the jury, as sensible men, to say whether such a fact need necessarily prevent a man's truth. A man might be passionate, in one way of the other, and yet be strictly truthful. Cleaver has gone into minute particulars, and in none has he been contradicted; but on the contrary he has been corroborated. On one occasion it was raining badly, and Cleaver says Surratt came and hired a horse and said he was going to be to a dance; but he afterward said he was going to help some men across, and he then said in Cleaver's presence that he and Booth had bloody work to do, and that they purposed to kill the President, and Surratt then said, flourishing his pistol, that if Booth did not kill the President he (Surratt) would do it himself. He (Mr. Pierrepont) would have occasion to refer to Cleaver again, and show how this testimony was got out of Cleaver. The defence might heap as much abuse as they wanted to upon Mr. Ashley; but Cleaver was not to blame in this matter. He was an Englishman, and an enemy of this Government, and he did not wish to say a word; but in the confidence of the cell he told it to a fellow-prisoner. In some way or other a member of Congress got hold of it and informed Mr. Carrington, and Cleaver's testimony was forced out of him by power, and he did not wish to give it willingly. But now we come to an extraordinary witness in this case, John M. Lloyd, who testified in the most unwilling manner. Mr. Bradley had said he believed Lloyd was in the conspiracy, and he had said he was a drunkard. There is no doubt but that he did drink, but he was not drunk when he was on the stand, nor was he drunk when the detectives went by the morning after the murder. He kept the tavern for Mrs. Surratt, and was a most unwilling witness, and Mr. Bradley was no doubt correct when he said Lloyd was one of the conspirators. He was just the man to engage in such a conspiracy, and just the man to assist at the assassination. He was no doubt in the conspiracy, but that, Mr. Pierrepont contended, did not make him the less truthful, nor did it give less importance to his testimony, for it was given too unwillingly, as the jury will remember. (John M. Lloyd's testimony was here read.) In commenting upon Lloyd's testimony, Mr. Pierrepont reiterated the remarks that he believed Mr. Bradley stated truly when he said Lloyd knew all about the conspiracy. When Surratt put the arms in his keeping, he knew that there was mischief. He knew enough to make him liable, and to make him guilty. This witness says he met Mrs. Surratt on the Tuesday before the assassination, and he says she told him that the shooting-irons were wanted that night. How did Mrs. Surratt know that her son had secreted the shooting-irons in that secret room, behind the joists of the house? Why did Lloyd speak of burying the shooting-irons? He spoke of it as one would speak of burying a murdered corpse. Again, Mrs. Surratt visited Lloyd at Surrattville, on April 14, the day of the assassination, and she handed him a package which has been traced and proven to be a field glass. Mrs. Surratt also tells Lloyd to have the guns ready and two bottles of whisky, and give them to whoever should call for them that night. What will you do with this testimony, gentlemen of the jury? Will you discard it? If so, you will no doubt tell your fellow-citizens why, when you come out. What was expected to be done that night that the guns and whiskey would be needed? The assassination occurred at 10 o'clock and at 12 Harold was at Lloyd's; and the jury will remember how reluctant Lloyd was to tell that Booth was with Harold. Harold was impatient, and demanded in haste the whiskey and the guns, and Lloyd strove all the time to keep Booth separated from Harold. The jury will remember the struggle to get from this witness who Harold's companion was. For correction and for that reason he read the testimony carefully. [The reading of Weichman's testimony was then resumed to show Mrs. Surratt's second visit to the Herndon House, where she said she was going to see Payne; also the anger of Mrs. Surratt when she ascertained that Atzerodt had informed him that it was Payne who was at the Herndon House; also to the refusal of Atzerodt and Payne to loan Mrs. Surratt the horses, and with reference to John Surratt's conversation on April 3, 1865, when he said he had been to Richmond: the exchange of gold at that time, &c.] He was always well supplied with money, said Mr. Pierrepont, and yet he was a poor young man, who was not in employment and whose mother had no means. It will be remembered, too, how he persisted in not answering the question as to when he first heard of the assassination, until the Court compelled him to answer, and then he drawled out that he heard it that night. He does not remember who told him, but he thought it was the man who had the broken leg who said the President was assassinated.

At this point, 3:30 o'clock P. M., the Court took a recess until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

Mr. Pierrepont will make a very long and exhaustive argument, and will probably occupy two or three days yet.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Forty-first Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 3.

The State Constitutional Convention reassembled this morning.

MEMORIALS.

The following memorials were presented:

By Mr. MERWIN—Relative to fishing in the international waters.

By Mr. FOWLER—Against donations to sectarian institutions.

By Mr. GRAVES—On the same subject.

By Mr. BICKFORD—On the same subject.

By Mr. BELL—Relative to fishing in international waters.

By Mr. VAN CAMPEN—Against donations to sectarian institutions.

By Mr. VAN GATT—On the same subject.

By Mr. MASTEN—In relation to law libraries.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. VERPLANCK called up his resolution calling upon the Canal Commissioners for information concerning breaks in the Erie Canal during the past ten years. Adopted.

Mr. T. W. DWIGHT's resolution, that the vote on the amendments now being considered in Committee of the Whole be taken at 1:45 o'clock on Tuesday next, was laid over.

By Mr. MERWIN—Relative to a system of cumulative voting for Aldermen in cities, was referred.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the organization of the Legislature, Mr. ARCHER in the chair.

Mr. FULLER was opposed to large Senate districts. It would be much better for this Convention not to attempt to make out an apportionment, but to pass that duty over to the Legislature.

Mr. LEE did not understand that this Convention had been called to make an entire new Constitution, but to make such changes in the present organic law as experience had demanded. There had been no demands on the part of the Press or people for a return to a large district system. The small district plan had worked well alone, and he was in favor of letting well enough alone; but whether large or small districts were adopted, the subject of apportionment should be left to the Legislature.

Mr. BELL did not attribute to any one party purposes in the discussion of this subject; he believed there was an earnest desire on all hands to arrive at the best plan for the organization of the Legislature. No six men could make an apportionment that would be satisfactory, and for that reason he did not believe that this Convention should make the attempt. It more properly belonged to the Legislature, and should be left to that body. The Senate should represent the State, and small districts had a tendency to localize the views of the representative. Large districts would have the contrary effect.

Mr. LEE—Would it not have a tendency to enlarge the views of Senators if they were elected on a general State ticket?

Mr. BELL said that was not a bad proposition. The election of Senators on a State ticket would possess many advantages over any other plan. What was needed was an experienced and able body of men, who would have in view the best interests of the State.

Mr. W. C. BROWN said that, in the first instance, the State was divided into four great Senate Districts. This was not found to work well, and to remedy defects eight districts were subsequently agreed upon, but when the Convention of 1846 met there was a great pressure for another change, and thirty-two districts were arranged. This was a change to the other extreme. He favored the plan proposed by the gentleman from Westchester.

Mr. GREELEY said it was open to some objections, but if modified, would be found to work well, and give minorities an opportunity to be represented.

Mr. M. H. LAWRENCE was opposed to going backward. The people would not indorse the change from small districts to large ones. The noblest part of the work of the Convention of 1846 was the abolition of the large district system. The people were now too negligent of political affairs, and if large districts were adopted it would destroy what little interest was now exhibited.

Mr. S. TOWNSEND favored the formation of small districts, as it would bring the representation more directly in contact with the people.

Mr. WAKEMAN said if he had been called upon when he first came to this Convention, to give a vote on the question, he should have favored large Senate districts, but the consideration given to the subject had changed his views. He should support the single district system both as to Senators and members of the Assembly. It would give minorities a better opportunity to be represented. The term of office of Senator should be increased, and that would relieve the difficulties complained of. It was always salutary to have a respectable minority in numbers, because the majority would always bear watching. He should vote on these propositions without reference to party advantage, and after full discussion had been had, he would vote for the proposition as a whole that should appear to be for the best interest of the State.

Mr. BICKFORD felt compelled to dissent from the report of the Committee, so far as the Senate districts was concerned. They asked this Convention to divide the State into eight districts. The small district system had been in force for twenty years. It was popular with the people, and had worked well. The proposed change would not be sanctioned by the people, and would therefore endanger the success of the Constitution to be submitted to their decision. We would return to the plan of electing members of the Assembly by counties, as it was preferable to the single district system. A plan that would give minorities a representation was desirable.

Mr. RUMSEY was opposed to the report of the Committee, because it did not do justice to the First District, (New-York,) although he had no particular love for that locality. But in making an apportionment, it should be justly dealt by. In this apportionment 54,000 inhabitants of that City were left unrepresented. He proposed that the Senate should consist of thirty-three members, and that the State should be divided into eleven districts, each district to have three Senators; no county to be divided except New-York. This plan would provide for a more equal division of the State. He would leave the apportionment to the Legislature, and thus remove one disturbing element from this Convention.

Mr. GARVIN proposed to amend the report so that the First District shall consist of the City and County of New-York, and shall be entitled to two additional Senators.

The Committee here rose and reported progress, and leave was granted to sit again.

Mr. MERRITT stated that it was the purpose of the Committee to give reasonable time for the discussion of the report on the organization of the Legislature, but he would say that it was the purpose of the Committee to reach a vote, if possible, on Tuesday evening.

Adjourned to Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Official Gazette of Changes—Important Order from General Headquarters—Obituary—Current News and Miscellaneous Gossip.

We present our customary budget of National Guard news and gossip for the information of those interested in our State Militia:

NEW COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the week ending July 27, 1867:

Second Regiment of Infantry—William D. Marsh, Captain, with rank from June 25, *vice* Cornelius Desmond, declined. George O. Starr, Second Lieutenant, with rank from June 25, *vice* J. Corbit, resigned.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry—Rudolph Hirzel, Chaplain, with rank from May 1, *vice* Charles Eddy, term expired. William H. Schulz, Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from May 1, original vacancy. Marcus Martens, First Lieutenant, with rank from June 28, *vice* F. W. Mertens, resigned.

Seventh Regiment of Infantry—George P. Barrett, First Lieutenant, with rank from June 7, *vice* Louis G. Fitzgerald, appointed Adjutant. Lewis P. Tibbals, Second Lieutenant, with rank from June 7, *vice* G. P. Barrett, promoted.

Tenth Regiment of Infantry—James F. McKown, Assistant Surgeon, with rank from June 26, original vacancy. Charles A. Walker, First Lieutenant, with rank from July 1, *vice* W. H. Brainard, resigned. James A. Fassett, Second Lieutenant, with rank from July 1, *vice* C. A. Walker, promoted.

Twelfth Regiment of Infantry—John E. Dowley, First Lieutenant, with rank from July 1, *vice* Edward Kirk, Jr., resigned. John H. French, Second Lieutenant, with rank from July 1, *vice* J. E. Dowley, promoted.

Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry—Jeptha A. Jones, First Lieutenant, with rank from April 26, *vice* Asa A. Holbrook, declined.

Eighteenth Regiment of Infantry.—Alfred M. Perrim, Second Lieutenant, with rank from May 25, *vice* B. F. Sickles, removed from district.

Twenty-fourth Regiment of Infantry.—Alfred Burger, Captain, with rank from July 25, *vice* C. W. Rapp, resigned; Philip Dorr, First Lieutenant, with rank from July 25, *vice* A. Burger, promoted; Louis Schneider, Second Lieutenant, with rank from July 25, *vice* P. Dorr, promoted.

Twenty-sixth Regiment of Infantry.—Hiram Argersinger, Lieutenant-Colonel, with rank from June 8, *vice* J. W. McGregor removed from district; Lot Ostrom, Captain, with rank from June 7, *vice* G. R. Collamer, promoted; Peter S. Whitbeck, Captain, with rank from July 8, *vice* J. Getman, declined; John J. Buchanan, Captain, with rank from July 6, *vice* H. Argersinger, promoted; George A. Burns, First Lieutenant, with rank from June 7, *vice* Charles Argersinger, resigned.

Thirtieth Regiment of Infantry—John French, Captain, with rank from July 13, *vice* H. B. Sybrant, promoted; James Ryan, First-Lieutenant, with rank from July 13, *vice* John H. Timmerman, resigned; James D. Mott, Second-Lieutenant, with rank from July 13, *vice* Albert Stewart, resigned; Jas. P. Howden, Adjutant, with rank from July 2, *vice* James M. Eddy, removed from district: Edwin Hill, Quartermaster, with rank from July 9, *vice* John King, declined.

Eighty-first Regiment of Infantry—Chas. W. Heath, Captain, with rank from July 12, *vice* J. H. Heath, promoted.

Ninety-second Regiment of Infantry—Wm. F. Sherwood, Captain, with rank from July 23, *vice* R. C. Young, resigned; Edwin R. Dusenbery, Second-Lieutenant, with rank from July 28, *vice* Eben Hill, removed from district; E. A. Gregory, First-Lieutenant, with rank from July 28, *vice* Stephen Gorton, removed from district.

One Hundredth Regiment of Infantry—Robt. P. Cormack, Colonel, with rank from July 20, *vice* William Martin, promoted Brigadier-General; Matthew W. Marvin, Major, with rank from July 20, *vice* R. P. Cormack, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard S. N. Y., have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending July 27, 1867:

July 23, Second Regiment of Infantry, Second Lieut. Augustus Gercke.

July 25, Twenty-fourth Regiment of Infantry, Col. J. McConike, Jr.

July 24, Thirty-fifth Regiment of Infantry, Capt. S. P. Huffstater and First Lieut. Lawrence Clary.

July 27, Sixty-ninth Regiment of Infantry, Capt. P. Duffy.

July 24, Seventy-fourth Regiment of Infantry, Surgeon T. Van Guysling and First Lieut. George F. Pfeifer.

NO MORE NEW ORGANIZATIONS.

Assistant-Gen. S. E. MARVIN, announces in General Orders No. 15, that the quota of the National Guard, as provided by law, being full, the authority granted by special orders from these Headquarters to the several parties named below, to raise regiments and batteries in their respective localities as stated, to constitute a part of the force of the National Guard, is hereby revoked. July 15, 1863, Jarvis Lord, Monroe County; Aug. 13, 1863, James T. Henry, First District, Cattaraugus County; Aug. 13, 1863, Andrew Johnson, Third District, Oswego County; Aug. 15, 1863, Luther B. West, Tioga County; Aug. 15, 1863, Henry Barber, Second District, St. Lawrence County; Aug. 22, 1863, Vincent C. King, New-York City; Aug. 22, 1863, John Hardy, New-York City; Sept. 25, 1863, C. J. F. Dickel, New-York City; Sept. 25, 1863, W. E. Frost, New-York City; Sept. 25, 1863, Geo. W. McLean, New-York City; Sept. 25, 1863, Thos. S. Murphy, New-York City; Sept. 25, 1863, Francis I. A. Boole, New-York City; Sept. 28, 1863, Levi B. Anthony, First District, Allegany County; Oct. 17, 1863, W. H. Bowman, Third District, Monroe County; Oct. 17, 1863, John A. Godfrey, New-York City; Nov. 13, 1863, Henry M. Bearns, New-York City; Dec. 7, 1863, H. O. Cheeseboro, Second District, Ontario County; Feb. 24, 1864, Erastus Genin, Suffolk County; June 10, 1864, W. N. Weaver, Oneida County; July 18, 1864, John A. Walsh, Kings County; July 29, 1864, J. R. Babcock, First District, Chautauqua County; Oct. 4, 1864, Aimon A. Hoyt, First District, Livingston County; Oct. 4, 1864, Chas. W. Walworth, Fourth District, Oneida County; Nov. 1, 1864, Thomas Armstrong, Clinton County; Dec. 12, 1864, John Wood, Schuyler County; Dec. 19, 1864, William C. Barrett, Second District, Saratoga County; Dec. 31, 1864, George M. Guion, Seneca County. The authority granted by Special Orders Nos. 537 and 216, dated respectively Aug. 18, 1863, and June 3, 1864, to Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS, of the City of New-York, to organize a brigade of infantry of the National Guard, is also revoked by order of the Commander-in-Chief.

DEATH OF COL HARRIS.

On the 25th ult. Lieut.-Col. JAMES R. HARRIS, an original member of Washington Continental Company B, one of the founders of the Tenth Regiment, National Guard, a soldier and well-beloved gentleman, died at his residence in Albany. When the Tenth Regiment, National Guard, (One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers,) entered the service of the United States in 1862, Col. HARRIS was Captain of Company F, and during the campaign proved himself a thorough soldier and ever reliable; but, like many others, he was prostrated from fatiguing marches through swamps under the scorching rays of a Southern sun, from the effects of which he never recovered entirely. Since the return of the regiment he has been promoted to the grade of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, which position he held when, by advice of his physicians, his health compelled him to withdraw from active coöperation with the National Guard. Since his retirement he had suffered continually, until death brought him a soldier's rest.

EVENING PARADE OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT.

In accordance with recent general orders the Fifth Regiment will parade in fatigue uniform, armed and equipped, on Monday evening, the 12th inst., for instruction and drill, at Tompkins-square. Regimental line will be formed in Broome-street, right on Broadway, at 7:30 o'clock P. M. Field and staff will report dismounted at the Colonel's headquarters, at 7:15. Engineers and non-commissioned staff will report to the Adjutant on the ground; the field-music, color-bearers and color-guard to Captain CHARLES D. REISS, commanding Company G, which is to escort the regimental colors to the ground of formation: Roll-call of companies at 7 o'clock P. M.

THE FOURTH DIVISION STAFF.

The following gentlemen are announced as the Staff of Major-Gen. TILLY R. PRATT, commanding the Fourth Division, which command embraces the Counties of Jefferson, St. Lawrence, Lewis, Franklin, Essex, Warren and Clinton: Col. L. F. Lyttle, Assistant Adjutant-General, Watertown; Col. H. E. Turner, Inspector, Lowville; Col. A. H. Sawyer, Judge Advocate, Watertown; Col. O. H. Gilmore, Engineer, Dexter; Lieut.-Col. G. W. Wiggins, Quartermaster, Watertown; Lieut.-Col. A. H. Hall, Commissary, Watertown; Major R. Freeman, Aid-de-Camp, Watertown; Major J. E. Massey, Aid-de-Camp, Watertown; Major J. H. Benton, Surgeon, Ogdensburgh.

COMPANY G, SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, EXCURSION.

In speaking of the proposed excursion of Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, to Bridgeport, Conn., to-morrow morning, the Bridgeport *Standard* says that it is the intention of the Company to give a promenade concert while there, which will probably take place at Franklin Hall to-morrow evening, and as the band of the Seventy-first has no superior in New-York City their citizens may expect a rare treat on this occasion. The *Standard* also publishes the programme of arrangements, as follows:

"Company G will be received by our city companies, who are making arrangements to turn out for that purpose, together with a section of Battery B, under Capt HOTCHKISS, which will salute the visitors on their arrival. The New-York company is expected up on the steamer *Bridgeport* on Monday evening, and they will be received and escorted to the Atlantic House, where they will remain while here. They will give a parade on Tuesday, and return to New-York on Wednesday. It is probable that a large number of strangers will be attracted to our city by the display, especially as His Excellency Gov. ENGLISH and staff, and Col. CRAUFORD and staff of the Eighth Regiment, C. N. G., are expected to be present."

The officers and members of this company are ordered to assemble at the armory to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M., in full fatigue uniform, blue pants, white belts, white gloves, knapsacks, overcoats rolled—to proceed to Bridgeport, Conn., to celebrate the anniversary of the organization. Band, drum corps, and Drum-Major will also report at the above hour. Each officer and member will provide himself with one pair of white pants and two pairs of gloves. All baggage must be sent to the armory by 9 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The annual target excursion of the Syracuse Scott Light Guards, Capt. A. C. JONES, commanding, took place on the beach of the lake last week, and proved a success. The attendance was good, and several shots were fired by members, the distance being 125 yards. Col. J. DEAN HAWLEY and a portion of his staff were present, and at the conclusion of the shooting, Col. HAWLEY and his associates had a friendly trial of skill, in which Col. HAWLEY carried off the palm. A foot-race concluded the sports of the day.

It is announced that the Governor has organized the battery belonging to the Twenty-fourth Brigade, into a battalion, and commissioned Capt. JACOB BRAND, of Syracuse, as Major, and given him command of the new battalion. Major BRAND is a thorough and efficient officer and cannot fail to prove popular.

The next quarterly meeting of the Fifth Regiment Board of Officers will take place on Monday evening, the 12th inst.

The Vereinigten-Veteranen-Vereine, or the United German Veterans of the Twenty-ninth, Thirty-ninth and Sixty-eighth Regiments, intend giving a grand social pic-nic to-morrow at Jones Woods, and the Committee of Arrangements have perfected an extensive programme for the occasion, which cannot fail to prove successful.

The veteran survivors of the old Thirteenth Regiment of New-York Volunteers in the city of Rochester contemplate organizing an independent company for the purpose of preserving the common memories of those eventful two years which constitute so important and honorable period in their lives. They seek to bind more closely the friendships of the living, as well as to cherish and keep green the memories of the fallen.

The first annual excursion of Company C, Fourteenth Regiment, will take place on Thursday, the 29th instant, when the members and their numerous friends intend spending the day by proceeding to Dudley's Grove. The steamer calls at Greenpoint, L. I., and several points on the East River, to take up passengers. This being the first occasion of the kind with the members of Company C, they intend making strenuous exertions to achieve a decided success.

Company H, Fourteenth Regiment, are now getting up a handsomely engrossed set of resolutions with the photographs of the company, for presentation to the National Guard of Philadelphia. Duplicates will also be prepared for the York Zouaves, of York, and the Zeigler Guard, of the same city. These memorials are intended as recognitions of the kind receptions tendered Company H by those commands during their recent 4th of July excursion to Gettysburgh, Penn.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

Rejoicings of the Radicals Over their Victories—Gov. Brownlow's Majorities.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Aug. 3.

The Radicals, white and black, are rejoicing to-night with banners, torches and music. Gov. BROWNLOW and HORACE MAYNARD are speaking. Gov. BROWNLOW said his majority in the State was over forty thousand, and that everything in the State was Radical. When the rebels were buried he wanted them buried in coffins with both ends open, that when the devil went in they could go out. No promises had been made as to the time he should hold his office, and as the Constitution did not limit the time he would be Governor for ten years. He was a despot and might as well use the power; as a proof that he could, take the vote of Sevier County, 1,317 to 84, Jefferson County 1,998 to 152, and New-Market 231 to 2.

The result of this overwhelming victory will be a great change in the State policy on the franchise law. In a conversation to-day with a prominent citizen, Gov. BROWNLOW made the remarkable assertion that, in his first message to the Legislature, he would recommend that every male citizen over twenty-one years old be allowed to vote. This would open the door to all the disfranchised. Some such new policy as this will be provoked by the great victory.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Fever on the United States Steamer Resaca—Sixty-eight Cases and Eighteen Deaths—Central Pacific Railway.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 3.

The United States steamer *Resaca* has arrived here from Panama with yellow fever on board. She reports sixty-eight cases on the voyage up and eighteen deaths. Most of those who died were buried at sea. The sickness is confined to the crew, 135 in number. Not one case occurred among the officers. Sixteen cases are reported on board now. Communication with the vessel and shore is not permitted.

The Pacific Mail steamer *Montana* has also arrived from Panama with the passengers who left New-York on the 11th of July. No cases of fever are reported among her passengers, but she had two deaths from other causes.

The registry of voters is proceeding in this city. Nearly twenty thousand have already been registered.

The internal revenue receipts of San Francisco for July amount to nearly half a million of dollars.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company is just completing the grading of twenty-five miles of the road east of Summit Mountains, and the iron is now being hauled to lay the track. The Summit tunnel will be finished in two months, and the track be in good order.

Business with Nevada is large.

The fifth arrival from the North cod fisheries took place to-dry. The total catch of fish this season is 122,000.

The receipts of wheat continue large; sales at $1 80@$1 85.

The coinage of the Branch Mint for the fiscal year ending June is over $19,000,000.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Aug. 1.

In consequence of a northeast storm, which is unusual at this season in this vicinity, a large fleet of vessels have put into Hampton Roads for an anchorage, including the following, laden with coal: Schooners *Mary Standish*, for Boston; *L. P. Avery*, *John W. Swansea*, *C. S. Morgan*, *Laura Bridgman*, *John Shay* and *Ida P. Jaynes*, for New-York; *L. B. Cowperthwaite*, for New-Bedford—all from Georgetown, D. C. Schooners *James Young* and *Southerner*, from Baltimore for New-York, arrived at Norfolk; schooners *William and James*, Georgetown; *Alice Curtis*, Baltimore; *Windward*, Georgetown; *Wm. Howe*, New-York; *R. Mason*, New-York; *Spain*, Philadelphia.

The steamer *Jenny Lind*, which was recently snagged in the James River, has been raised and towed to Norfolk.

Fire in Cincinnati—The Dental Association.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 3.

The foundry of CHAS. KILGOUR, on Third-street, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is probably $20,000, on which there is about $8,000 insurance.

The Dental Association, which has been in convention here during the past week, met at Hopkins Hall last evening at an entertainment provided by citizens of Cincinnati. The entertainment was thoroughly enjoyable, and at a late hour the guests departed with pleasant recollections of a festal evening.

Robbery of a Jewelry-Store in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Aug. 3.

The jewelry-store of C. G. TAYLOR, in Sedalia, Mo., was entered at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and the safe blown open and robbed of about $5,000 worth of watches and other jewelry, and $260 in money. No clue to the robbers has been obtained. Five hundred dollars reward has been offered for their apprehension.

The Cholera at Memphis—Mortality for the Week.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, Aug. 3.

The Board of Health adjourned this afternoon in consequence of the Board of Aldermen delaying to ratify or confirm their action.

The mortality this week was 109, of which 40 were from cholera.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 3.

The schooner *Hannah Martin*, of Barnstable, Capt. LINNELL, from Rondout, with cargo of coal for Boston, dragged anchor during the gale of the 2d inst. in the outer harbor of Cotuit Point, and sunk. All the crew were saved.

The Narragansett Park Fair.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Saturday, Aug. 3, 1867.

The continuance of the heavy rain-storm to-day has rendered a postponement of the third and final day's trotting unavoidable, the course being utterly unfit for trotting. In consequence of the repeated postponement, the majority of the visitors from a distance have taken their departure. If the day prove favorable the remainder of the purses offered will be trotted for on Monday.

The New Steamship Ontario.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 3.

The departure of the steamship *Ontario* for Liverpool has been postponed till Monday, on account of thick weather in the bay.

Three and one-fourth inches of rain fell yesterday, and nearly as much has fallen to-day.

Registration Closed at Savannah, Ga.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Aug. 3.

Registration closed in this city to-day. The number of whites registered was 2,269, colored 3,062; majority colored, 793.

Political Rejoicing in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Saturday, Aug. 3.

A salute was fired this morning under the supervision of Gen. RUSSELL, by order of the Governor, in honor of the Tennessee victory.

The Transfer of the Russian Territory.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 3.

Gen. ROUSSEAU left this evening for Washington, to consult with the Russian Commissioner regarding the transfer of the new territory.

Iron Foundry Burned in Indiana.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 3.

JOHN H. WEBSTER's foundry in New-Albany, Ind., was partially destroyed by fire to-day. Loss estimated at $11,000; partially insured.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

Hon. John Minor Botts' Address to the People.

The address which Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS presented to the meeting of his friends and supporters in Richmond on Thursday evening, 1st inst., and which was adopted, closed with the following declaration of principles:

In preparation for the coming election we, the unconditional Union men and members of the Union Republican Party of the State and United States, are here to-day, and herewith present you the principles by which we intend to be governed, inviting all our fellow-citizens to unite with us at the polls in this great work of reconstruction and restoration to our ancient and national relations with the Government and people of the United States. We present the following as our platform:

First—That secession is treason, and treason not a blunder simply, but a crime to be punished, and while we give up indemnity for the past, we must demand security for the future.

Second—That the first allegiance of every citizen is due to his country, and not to his State, which is only a component part of his country.

Third—A liberal and enlarged system of education for all at the public expense.

Fourth—Impartial suffrage and equality in all political and legal rights, without regard to color.

Fifth—Free thought, free speech and free press, without licentiousness or depravity, throughout free America.

Sixth—A recognition and perpetuation of universal liberty, whether heretofore constitutionally accomplished or otherwise.

Seventh—The maintenance of the public credit by the payment of the public debt, created for the perpetuation of American liberty, and the repudiation of the Confederate debt created for our enslavement.

Eighth—To give elevation and respectability to labor, that honest industry in all honorable pursuits may be appreciated and rewarded.

Ninth—A liberal system of internal improvements for the full development of all the resources of the State.

Tenth—General amnesty and restoration to all civil and political rights to the rank and file of the army, and to the great body of the people who were misled or seduced into the war by more artful and wicked men, or who were forced into it by conscription or otherwise; but exclusion from all political power to those who were instrumental, either by speaking, writing or preaching, in bringing on the war by which this State was reduced to division, humiliation, penury and ruin, as unfit custodians of the public honor and general prosperity of the State. This is nothing more and nothing less than they would do with all opposed to them (who have committed no crime) if they had the power.

CONFIDENCE MEN AND THEIR VICTIMS.—PETER SHERIDAN, an old man, from Massachusetts, arrived here last Saturday, intending to take passage on the steamship *City of Antwerp*, for Europe, but fell in with a confidence man, who cheated him of all the money he had. In his misfortune he applied to Officer STANDISH, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct Police, who, after hearing a description of the operator, concluded that it must be one ROGER HEALY. He accordingly arrested him, and he was identified, committed and tried at the Special Sessions last Tuesday. He was found guilty, and sentenced by Judge KELLY to three months in the Penitentiary. This case shows the good effect of Capt. BRACKETT's method of making his men acquainted with the appearance of these law-breakers, who infest the piers of the North River. These fellows are arrested and brought to the Station-house in the City Hall, are shown to the men at roll-call, and a description of their means of operating, as far as is known, given to the men. This enabled Officer STANDISH to arrest HEALY.

DROWNED AT CORTLANDT-STREET FERRY.—About 11 o'clock last night, as the ferry-boat from Jersey City was coming into the Cortlandt-street slip, an unknown man walked slowly and deliberately to the edge of the bridge and stepped off into the water. The boat was immediately backed, and the man was seen lying motionless on the surface, but before he could be rescued he was caught by an eddy, caused by the backing of the boat, and drawn out of sight. Every effort was made to recover the body but without success. The unfortunate man was alone and unknown. He was decently dressed, and did not appear to be intoxicated. It is said he had been asleep in the waiting-room at the ferry, and was probably not fully awake when he went out to take the boat.

PERSONAL.—Postmaster KELLY left for Europe yesterday in the *City of Boston*. Mr. KELLY will visit the principal cities of Europe and study the various postal systems in operation there.

Steinway & Sons' Triumph.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

STEINWAY & SONS

beg to announce *most positively* that they have been awarded

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS.

This medal being *distinctly classified first in order of merit and placed at the head of the list of all Exhibitors, by the*

SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.

This final verdict of *the only tribunal* determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places

THE STEINWAY PIANOS

At the head and above all others, in all styles exhibited.

In addition to the above, the great "Societe des Beaux Arts," of Paris, (the French National Society of Fine Arts, and the acknowledged highest musical authority in Europe,) has, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to

STEINWAY & SONS

THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL

"For greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos."

Warerooms, first floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Chickering & Sons

AMERICAN PIANOS TRIUMPHANT

at the

EXPOSITION OF ALL NATIONS.

In addition to

THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR,

the Emperor NAPOLEON, in person, accompanied the presentation with the decoration of

THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,

thereby conferring to the

CHICKERING MEDAL

the only distinction over the four other medals awarded for Piano-fortes, all of which were exactly alike and of equal value, and thereby confirming the unanimous award of the

THREE JURIES AND THE IMPERIAL COMMISSION

placing the CHICKERING PIANO as the

HEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

Warerooms No. 652 Broadway, New-York.

Advertisement.]

For the Hair—BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS, the best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Fractional Currency of all Denominations, in packages of $10 each, may be had in exchange for greenbacks by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Dean's Cakes and Confectionery, No. 893 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts, opposite where the peacocks are.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

WINGATE—MAN.—On Wednesday, July 31, at Westville, Franklin County, by Rev. A. B. Dilley, GEO. W. WINGATE to SUSAN P., daughter of Buel H. Man. No cards.

DIED.

CUTLER.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 3, of consumption, MARY ANN CUTLER, relict of the late Joseph Cutler, of this City, aged 57 years, 9 months and 26 days.

The friends and relatives of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Mr. Thomas Aiton, No. 308 9th-av., this City, on Monday, Aug. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BRANDEIS.—On Saturday, Aug. 3, BONHEIM BRANDEIS, native of South Bavaria, Germany, in his 92d year.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, and of his sons-in-law, Joseph Latman, S. M. Myers, B. Blum, also the members of the congregations Beni Jeshuran Temple Emanuel and Adas Jeshuran, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday morning, the 5th inst., from the residence of B. Blum, Esq., No. 126 West 39th-st., at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

EATON.—On Friday, Aug. 2, of consumption, CHARLES OTIS EATON, eldest son of Cornelia and the late Samuel Eaton.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, W. E. Shults, No. 30 Charlton-st., on Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

MARTIN.—At Phillipsburgh, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 1, GEORGE MARTIN, aged 31 years.

Funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, Wm. Happs, at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., on Monday, 5th inst., at 1½ P. M.

ROOME.—On Friday, Aug. 2, of dysentery, HENRY R., Jr., only son of Henry R. Roome, aged 1 year, 9 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family, also Manhattan Lodge No. 62, F. & A. M., and Manhattan Chapter No. 184, R. A. M., are invited to attend his funeral from No. 107 Orchard-st., on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock.

SLOANE.—On Friday, Aug. 2, ARCHIE HARLOE, only son of Thomas D. and Caroline Sloane, aged 1 year and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 20 King-st., this (Sabbath) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

SYDNEY.—On Friday, Aug. 2, GEORGE SYDNEY, in the 37th year of his age.

Relatives and friends, also members of the Baltic Lodge No. 284, F. & A. M., De Witt Clinton Chapter No. 142, R. A. M., and Palestine Commandery No. 18, K. T., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, Aug. 4, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 92½ Bowery.

OFFICIAL—[No. 166.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, North River, aged about thirty years, stout built, light sandy hair, full face. Dressed as follows: No hat, no coat, no vest, ribbed pants, good boots. Found on the person the following article: A whisky flask. Body sent to the Morgue for identification. In the water two or three days.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 167.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1867.

The body of an unknown boy was found at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, North River, aged about ten years, short black hair. Body in a nude state; been in the water two or three days. Sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 168.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, —, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of West Twentieth-street, North River, aged about forty years, stout built, no hair, good teeth, dark goatee on the side of the chin; throat had a deep incised wound in front. Dressed as follows: No hat, black cloth frock coat, black cloth vest, gray figured pants, Congress gaiters, woolen socks or stockings, white muslin shirt, plaited front, merino undershirt, small butterfly necktie. Found on the person the following articles: A ring, marked F. W., 1863, handkerchief marked H. H. in red letters, meerschaum pipe, two cents. Body been in the water about fifteen days. Sent to the Morgue, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner Market and Henry sts.—Rev. JOHN LYLE, Pastor. Preaching every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*The Heart Hardened and God Striving.* Seamen and those residing in the lower part of the City invited to attend. Seats all free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 4th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts. by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M., and Concert of Prayer for Seamen at 7½ P. M. Preaching corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sacrament and reception of members at close of morning sermon. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer meeting at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, EAST 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.—Divine service every SUNDAY during the Summer at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats are all free. The Church is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. Rev. URIAH SCOTT will preach on SUNDAY.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The evening service will be followed by the usual prayer-meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

FIFTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Irving-place, Rev. S. D. ALEXANDER, D. D., Pastor, will be open as usual through the Summer, services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGATIONAL,) 41st-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. THEO. W. GULICK, of the Sandwich Islands, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; will also address the Sabbath-school at 2½ o'clock P. M. No evening service.

NOTICE.—THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, corner Madison-av. and 28th-st., Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector, will be open without intermission, for divine service, EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

HON. WARREN CHASE WILL SPEAK before the Society of Spiritualists, at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subject, A. M., *The Religion of Manhood;* P. M., *Eternal Life.* Conference at 3 P. M.

TEMPORARY CHAPEL OF ST. THOMAS' Church, corner 5th-av. and 53d-st. The Rector, Rev. Dr. MORGAN, will officiate on SUNDAY MORNING, the 4th inst., and administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

PREACHING ON PROPHECY.—S. S. SNOW, Pastor of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*That Terrible Shepherd*—Zech. xi. 16.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. W. McALLISTER, and camp-meeting prayer-meeting at 3 and at 7 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH, CORNER OF 5th-av. and 37th-st., will be open for divine service each SABBATH during the month of August, morning and afternoon. The pulpit will be occupied on the 4th and 11th inst. by Rev. Dr. SHIELDS, of Princeton, N. J.

A MEETING OF HEBREW CHRISTIANS for the exposition of Moses and the Prophets will take place THIS (and every) LORD'S DAY EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, in Room No. 24 Cooper Institute. All are invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Schermerhorn-st., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn.—Rev. Dr. SAMUEL H. COX will preach in this Church, on SUNDAY, Aug. 4, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

REV. DAVID MITCHEL WILL PREACH in the Fourth Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Thompson and Houston sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M., on SABBATH, Aug. 4.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Nearness of the Second Coming of Our Lord.* Seats free. No collection.

42D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Services on SUNDAY, by Divine permission, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. SCOTT, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Joys of Heaven.*

REV. PROF. McILVAINE, OF PRINCETON, will preach in the University-place Presbyterian Church on SUNDAY, the 4th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 4 P. M.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Hall of the Historical Society, 2d-av., corner 11th-st. Preaching every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Rev. JOHN PERINE will preach at 10½ o'clock SUNDAY MORNING, and at 7½ o'clock in the evening. The public invited. Seats free.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS AT LAMARTINE HALL, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av., every SUNDAY. A circle at 10½ A. M. Conference at 3½ P. M., and lecture at 7½ P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs. Preaching MORNING and EVENING by Rev. Mr. LORD. Strangers invited.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Owing to the absence of clergymen there will be no services during the month of August.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Services SUNDAY at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. The afternoon for deaf mutes.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—R. W. WILLIAMS Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases CHEAP! DURABLE!! INSTANTANEOUS!!! AGENCY, NO. 4 DEY-ST.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 3, 1867.

$1,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, R. '62	109	
6,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '62	112	
203,000	do.	112¾	
225,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65	110	
128,000	do.	110	
88,500	U. S. 5-20s. '67. C. New Is.	108	
2,000	do.	108¼	
5,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s. C.	102¾	
1,000	do.	102¾	
28,500	do.	102¾	
180,000	Tr. Notes, 7-3-10s.		
1st bernes.		107¾	
6,000	do. 2d Ser	107¾	
280,000	do. 3d ber.	107¾	
140,000	do.	107¾	
80,000	Tenn. 6s. ex-c.	66	
50 000	do.	67¾	
1,000	Virginia 6s. new-5	63	
24,000	Ga. St. 7s.	95	
2,000	N. Car. St. 6s. new	57¾	
2,000	Missouri 6s.	103¾	
22,000	U. S. & M. Tel.	28¼	
150,000	do.	28¾	
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83	96¾	
1,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 2s	80¾	
500	Chic. & Alt. In. R.	93	
2,000	Morris & Ess. 1st M.	86¾	
20	Merchants' Ex. Sk	111	
37	Fir. ox Com.	93	
6	Bank S. of N. Y.	105	
20	Continental Bank.	108	
20	Bank of N. Amer.	126	
22.0	U. S. & M. Tel.	28¼	
150,000	do.	28¾	
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83	96¾	
1,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 2s	80¾	
500	Chic. & Alt. In. R.	93	
2,000	Morris & Ess. 1st M.	86¾	
20	Merchants' Ex. Sk	111	
37	Fir. ox Com.	93	
6	Bank S. of N. Y.	105	
20	Continental Bank.	108	
20	Bank of N. Amer.	126	
250	Adams Ex.	75¾	
200	do.	76¾	
50	do.	76¾	
24	Wells & F. Ex.	67	
200	do.	67¾	
10	do.	67¾	
50	do.	67¾	
14	Amer. Ex.	73	
14	do.	74¼	
200	Cum. Coal Pr.	37¾	
100	do.	37¾	
100	do.	37¾	
6	West. U. Tel.	47	
100	do.	47¾	
100	do.	47¾	
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	104¾	
200	do.	104¾	
100	Pacific Mail.	146	
200	West. U. Tel.	47	
1100	N. Y. Cen.	104¾	
1100	Erie R.	73¾	
700	do.	73¾	
100	do.	73¾	
300	do.	73¾	
500	do.	73¾	
100	do.	73¾	
100	do.	73¾	
100	Tol., W. & W.	49¾	

SATURDAY, Aug. 3—P. M.

The Gold Room was held very firmly this forenoon by the scarcity of the Cash Gold and the further reduction of the amount held in Bank. The latter is down to $6,500,000, or $2,200,000 less than on last Monday's statement. The Customs demand of the week amounts to $2,539,104. The exports of the day $1,048,000, which, with Thursday's shipment by the Bremen steamer, makes $1,106,700 for the week. The receipts from California amount to $1,867,000, of which $500,000 went into the Treasury, and $300,000 included in the day's Exports for Europe. The sales of the day were at 140@¾ ₱ cent., and the holders in some instances got ¼ ₱ cent. for the use of their Gold until Monday. The Public Funds were firm and active at Friday's advance, the 5-20s of 1862, 112¼ ₱ cent. sales, and the May and November 1865s 110 ₱ cent. large sales. The Consolidated 5-20s 108¼ ₱ cent.

The week closes on an easy Money market. The Brokers borrow at 4@5 ₱ cent. on approved collateral, on call, and at 5@6 ₱ cent. on short time. The Bank return on Monday will show a further increase of about $2,700,000 in Currency Deposits, while the loss of Specie Deposits, as noticed above, is $2,200,000—leaving the general line about half a million higher than last Monday. The Greenbacks will be slightly higher, and the Loans have been enlarged, chiefly on the Public Funds, about $4,000,000. The Foreign Exchanges close weak at 109¼@109¾ for first-class 60-day bills on London.

The exports of Specie from this port during the week have been as follows:

Aug. 3—Steamer Helvetia, Liverpool— American Gold	$135,000
Aug. 3—Steamer Borussia, Hamburg— American Gold	1,000
Mexican Dollars	59,700
Silver Bars	268,317
Gold Bars	47,210
Silver	12,013
Foreign Coin	1,200
Aug. 3—Steamer City of Boston, Liverpool— American Gold	122,500
France	9,264
Aug. 3—Steamer Arago, Havre, France— Foreign Gold	66,768
American Gold	302,300
American Silver	80,000
Aug. 3—Steamer Deutschland, Bremen— Foreign Coin	4,700
Aug. 3—Steamer Deutschland, London— American Silver	65,000
Aug. 3—Steamer Columbia, Havre— Spanish Doubloons	82,000
July 31—Steamer Edinburgh, Liverpool— American Gold	15,000
Total for the week	$1,161,805
Previously reported	36,576,398
Total since Jan. 1, 1867	$37,740,199
Same time since 1866	$51,998,802
Same time since 1865	18,686,182

In the Railway market there was great excitement on the Erie speculation which broke down at noon from 75¼ to 73¼ ₱ cent., and later in the day from 73¼ to 70¼ ₱ cent., making the fall from Friday night full *five per cent.* This sudden downward turn on Erie created general weakness in the New-York and Western Roads, with fluctuations of 1@2 ₱ cent. on nearly the entire list. The Miscellaneous Stocks were also weaker, and the old Express Shares sold down 1@2 ₱ cent. There were no afternoon Boards, (under the Saturday practice,) but in the Long Room of the Exchange Building the excitement ran higher than usual, especially on Erie, and at 5 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. No particular cause was assigned for the slide on Erie, though it was not the fault of busy rumor that the affair was not fully explained.

	Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	102¾	102¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112¾	112¾
U. S. Com. 5-20s	108¾	108¼
N. Y. Central	104¾	103¾
Erie	73¾	69¾
Hudson	120	118¾
Reading	108¾	108¾
Mich. Southern	80	78¾
Pittsburgh	94	92
Tenn. 6s, new	66	66
Northwest	47	45¾
N. West Pref.	70	69
Rock Island	103¾	98¾
Fort Wayne	108	106
W. U. Telegraph	47¾	47
Cumberland	37¾	37¾
Mariposa, Pref.	22¾	22¾
St. Paul Pref.	65	64
Pacific Mail	146	143¾
Toledo & Wabash	80	49¾
American Gold	140¾	140¾
Bills on London	109¾	109¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg. 1881	110¼	5 ₱ cent., reg., 1874	108¾
6 ₱ cent. con., '81	110¾	5 ₱ cent. con., 1874	110
5 20, reg., 1862	109	End. con., 1874	108¾
5-20 con., small	111¾	10-40 reg.	98¾
5-20 500 & 1,000	111¾	10-40 con.	98¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	109¾	7 3-10 1st series	107¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1868	110	7 3-10 2d series	107¾
5-20 con., 1865, new issue	109¾	7 3-10 3d series	107¾
5-20s, con., 1867	108¾		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ₱ c. 1870	103	Tennessee 6s. new bds.	67¾
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	105	Tennessee 6s. new bds.	67¾
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	105	Virginia 6s, ex. c.	50¾
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1868	103	Virginia 6s, new bonds	50
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1870	103¾	Georgia 6s, new bonds	64¾
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1872	103¾	North Car. 6s.	70
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1874	100	North Carolina 6s. ex c.	57
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1875	103	North Carolina n. bds.	57¾
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1877	103	Missouri 6s.	103¾
Ohio 6 ₱ c. 1886	101	Missouri 6s, 6 yrs.	79
Illinois War Loan	99	Missouri Pac. R. 1st	103¾
Indiana 5 ₱ ct. War Lo	93	California 7s	123¾
Tennessee 6 ₱ c., 1888	66¾	Connecticut 6s	93¾
Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex c.	66¾		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks.

New-York	125	Bank of North Am'a	106
Manhattan	127	Hanover	113
Merchants'	116	Irving	106¾
Mechanics'	118	Metropolitan	130
Union	117	Nassau	107¾
America	138	Shoe and Leather	105¾
City	200	Corn Exchange	115
Phenix	105	Continental	106¾
Merchants' Exch'ge	110	Commonwealth	107¾
Seventh Ward	107	Imp'rs. & Traders'	117
State of New-York	103	Manuf's & Merchants	108
Commerce	117¾	Central National	107
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	112	Fourth National	106¼
Ocean	103¾	Ninth National	106¾
American Exchange	116		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1863	95¾	Tol. & W. 1st M.	89¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	93	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	89¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s. r. es	90	Tol. & W. 2d M.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub	93	Gt. Western 1st M. '81	88
Gt. Western 2d M. '93	71		
Ft. Wa. & Chi. 1st M.	85		
Ft. Wa. & Chi. 2d M.	77		
Chi. & Alton. 1st M.	86		
Chi. & Alton. Income	71		
Chi. & Miss. 1st M.	97		
Terre Haute R. R. bonds	74¾		
Chi. & St. Paul 1st M.	85		
Chi. & St. Paul 2d M.	73		
Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	86		
Chi. & Mil. 1st M. ext.	103		
Chi. & Mil. 2d M.	80		
R., I. & S. R. 6s.	96		

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $355,000; Gold Note, $75,000; total receipts, $1,448,064 67; total payments, $510,199 10; balance, $128,-761,670 17.

The following are the earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the month of July, 1867:

1867	$880,324 84
1866	808,523 87
Increase for the month	$71,800 97

The Philadelphia *North American*, Aug. 3, says of the coal trade:

"The tonnage of anthracite coal this week by Philadelphia and Reading Railroad is 85,605 tons, and by Schuylkill Canal, 28,733 tons; total, 114,138 tons, against 130,786 tons the corresponding week last year, showing a decrease of 16,648 tons.

The trade still continues most depressed. The inactivity in the manufacturing interests is seriously affecting the coal business, as there appears to be no demand at present for the quality and sizes generally used for such purposes. None but the choicest coal now finds market, of which it is believed there will be a scarcity soon, as the majority of the miners who are furnishing that class of coal are about stopping their collieries, being compelled to do so for want of better prices. Well-prepared coal cannot be furnished at the prices now offering without loss to the miner, and unless prices advance or considerable reduction is made in labor, which is already very low, even many of those who produce a cheaper and inferior article will find it more profitable to stop than to continue at these prices.

After this week it is supposed that the tonnage will be lighter than it has lately been, many of the heavy miners having already, we are informed, ordered a stoppage, with the expectation of remaining idle until there is a material improvement in prices as well as in demand. No sales of coal of any consequence are now being made at this port, and a suspension at the mines of about three weeks would certainly have a good effect, and place the trade in a prosperous and healthy condition.

Coastwise freights continue steady and unchanged, and the supply of vessels about equal to the wants of the trade.

Prices of coal we quote as heretofore; however, they are at present barely advanced—$4 50 to $4 75 for white ash, $4 75 to 5 for red ash, $4 90 to $5 for Broad Top, and $8 to $8 25 for gas coal, as to quality, on board of vessels.

Internal Revenue Decision.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, FOURTH DISTRICT, NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 108 LEONARD-STREET,
NEW-YORK CITY, July 27, 1867.

SIR: Mr. LEWIS R. CASE, maker of vault lights, has shown me a document that has been laid before the department requesting that I should be instructed to "construe the decisions of the department in such a way that the tax when he contracts to cover an area shall be assessed in the same way, and for no greater amount than when these persons cover the area having bought the tiles of him."

Passing by misconceptions in this document (which would have been corrected had the same been shown me before it was sent forward) I have to say that I understand the rulings on this subject to be, that the tax is due on the sales of the tiles, including glass and iron tile sash, and leave it to the assessor to decide as a question of fact, as to whether the frames, in which the tiles are often placed, shall be included for taxation or not as a part of the tile.

Under these rulings I have instructed Mr. CASE that whenever the tiles are set in stone, or one end in a fixed part of the front of the building, which is not directly a frame of the tile, but only incidentally so, that he need return only the sale or value of the tile; but when such tile is set in a frame, cast with a view to receive the illuminated tile, he must include for taxation the value of the frame as a part of the tile, and that the castings were free from tax.

Mr. CASE complains with great persistence that this application of your ruling works him great injustice, inasmuch as his competitors, who buy the tile, tax paid, are allowed universally, by the practice of assessors, to pay a per ton tax on the castings in which they place, without further tax, their purchased tiles—thus paying a less tax than he is compelled to pay at the *ad valorem* rate.

I can see no way of equalizing the tax, when payable by the persons making the tile and putting it together with the frame, with the case of a person who buys the tile (tax paid) and puts a frame of his own make or purchase, except the latter be held as framing the tile and taxed on the increased value. If this be the true view please say as much. I have thought, however, in view of the difficulty of adjusting the liabilities of parties contracting for illuminating tile work, that it would be as well for the Government to separate the patent illuminating tile from the frame, and leave the latter to its per ton tax as a fixture of the building, subserving the purpose of a rafter rather than regard it as a part of the tile, and trusting to the five per cent. tax on its value—difficult to establish when included in a contract with other work, and still more difficult, if it be consistent in the levying of the tax, we are called upon to tax a person who buys the tax-paid tile and places it in a cast frame on the increased value for framing.

I have not considered it a clear case of "framing" when a contractor for sidewalk lights places a patent illuminated tile in a frame cast for the purpose of arching an area, as well as for receiving a tile. The frame of a window is somewhat similar, and is never, I believe, regarded as part of the sash, but a part of the building, and it would seem that it might be construed that the sash-tile—like the window-sash—is taxable in itself, irrespective of the frames of stone, wood or iron in which they are placed.

I am forced to solicit a further ruling of the Department in the premises.

Respectfully,
PIERRE C. VAN WYCK, Assessor.

Hon. E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, July 31, 1867.

SIR: Your letter of July 27, in relation to vault-lights manufactured by LEWIS R. CASE, Esq., has been received.

In answer, I have to say that the vault-lights or tiles, that is the iron sash with the glass set, are liable to an *ad valorem* tax of 5 per cent. under the general provision of section 94; but this Office is of opinion that the cast-iron frames in which the vault-lights or tiles are finally set, should not be regarded as a part of the vault-lights, but should be taxed as castings simply.

Respectfully,
THOMAS HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

P. C. VAN WYCK, Esq., Assessor Fourth District, New-York.

E. A. Rollins, Commissioner, Washington:

We notice in your reply of June 1, to inquiries made by RALPH, CLARK & Co., of New-York City, that under the Excise Law now in force, manufacturers of certain goods must return the actual sales, without any deductions for freight, storage, cartage, insurance, or any other expense that may be incurred in effecting the sale of goods.

In behalf of the manufacturers of leather in this, the Twentieth District, we would like to make one further inquiry, which is this: In making up income returns, are we not allowed to deduct the amount actually paid for freight on our leather to market?

The Assessor of this district holds that as no deduction for freight is allowed under the law by which we make monthly returns, neither can it be allowed in making up income returns.

Respectfully yours,
BEACH & DODGE.

HARRISVILLE, June 10, 1867.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, July 27, 1867.

SIRS: I reply to yours of the 10th inst., that all amounts of expense actually incurred in the prosecution of business may be entered by the tax-payer as an item of deduction from the gross amount his of income.

Insurance money paid on the homestead of the tax-payer, on his life, or other lives, or on his rented property if paid by tenants, cannot be allowed as deductions from income.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S SUCCESSOR.—It is denied by persons supposed to be in the confidence of the President that the name of Gen. THOMAS has ever been entertained as the successor of Gen. SHERIDAN in the command of the Fifth Military District. He was offered the command of the Third District when the assignments were first made, and asked to be left in command of his present Department; and it is asserted that since that time the President has had no thought of assigning him to either of the military districts.—*Washington Chronicle*, Aug. 3.

A CANNON KING.

Description of Krupp's Great Foundry for Steel Cannon—Steel Guns—Steel Bombs—Steel Shells.

Correspondence of the Boston Post.

BERLIN, June, 1867.

Having lately heard so much about the military greatness and the enlargement of Prussia, it seems but natural that we should look somewhat closely into their causes. We may trace their origin in the records of her history, still more in her geography, her climate, the genealogy of her kings, and the nature of the old Brandenburg race and their successors, the Borussians—sources, however, which we shall abstain from inquiring into more deeply for our present purpose.

We have learned all about the famous needle-gun—visited even its great inventor; and, like the rest of the world, cannot but see in it one at least of the chief causes of Prussia's recent glorious achievements. But we ought certainly not to overlook the cannon King Krupp, of Essen—notwithstanding that the eight thousand and odd hundred iron and steel men of his Cyclopean *forge work* for all the world beside, even for the Japanese. These world-renowned works are most favorably situated—three great railroad lines of Western Germany crossing each other in their immediate vicinity, at about two hours' distance from Cologne, in the direction of Berlin. Here at Essen, ALFRED KRUPP, when a boy of about 14 years, inherited a small shop for the manufacture of cutlery. By genius, enterprise, dexterity, energy and fortuitous circumstances, he gradually extended his little workshop to such a degree as to be able, in 1865, by means of 166 steam engines, 39 steam hammers and 400 furnaces, (for roasting, melting and cementing,) to turn out no less than 8 million hundred weight of cast-steel, one-third of it in cannon and the remainder of it in mighty bars for engines, axles, wheels, boilers and other steel manufactures of various descriptions.

KRUPP'S first steel cannon were cast in the year 1849, and offered to the principal Governments of Germany, but by them rejected, the invention appearing to them both useless and too expensive. Strange to say, the Viceroy of Egypt was the first potentate that ordered steel cannon. Since then nearly all the great Powers of the civilized world have purchased KRUPP'S steel cannon, and in part introduced them into their system of artillery. Russia was the first to distinguish herself by the adoption of her cannon into steel guns of the Krupp pattern, which are now being made at the factory of ALEXANDROFFSKY. Prussia is changing her former cast-iron and bronze cannon only gradually for KRUPP'S steel cannon, which are cast at Essen, and rifled at Spandau; but she has besides adopted a peculiar system of breech-loading, which is not to be confounded with that of KRUPP'S own invention. Belgium and some of the States have adopted the Krupp patent, or partly at least, use the Prussian gun. The Austrian and Dutch navy have been partially provided with KRUPP'S steel cannon. The Italians have commenced by buying some 6-inch breech-loading cannon of KRUPP. His best customers until recently have been the Turks, who bought no less than 200 six-pounders, and the Japanese, who made their interesting tour of Europe (two years ago, ordered of him immediately sixty 6-inch cannon, thirty of which were delivered to them last Fall (1866.) Up to the Autumn of 1866 the workshops of KRUPP had turned out no less than 2,500 cast-steel cannon, for the most part rifled breech-loaders, and of these about 400 were of 8-inch, the remainder of 3-inch up to 4½-inch calibre.

KRUPP'S works now cover upward of 500 acres, consume daily 15,000 cwt. coal, and the steam generated in 120 boilers—are lighted by 7,000 gaslights and employ, as already mentioned, upward of 8,000 men and boys, who draw an annual pay of 1,800,000 thalers and besides enjoy many other advantages. We ought to mention here, that in order to stimulate well-drilled workmen for their own benefit, a fund has been created, to which each workman has to contribute 1-60th to 1-30th of his pay, from which fund he obtains relief in case of sickness, and a decent pension in his old age, Mr. KRUPP himself contributes to this fund a sum equal to one-half of that paid in by the workmen. From this fund each workman, after serving for 25 years, receives a decent pension—a species of benevolence and justice, of which but too many employers have hardly a conception, and which even with us is confined to Government service only. Workmen who are injured while at their work, receive full pay during the whole time of their disability—and if otherwise taken sick, are suitably provided with medicines and comforts; and lastly, this fund also furnishes the funeral expenses.

Beside the above mentioned, KRUPP'S workmen enjoy many other advantages. In order to supply them regularly with good and cheap bread, Mr. KRUPP caused special bakeries to be erected, for which he buys the flour in large quantities from Russia. Similar arrangements have been made to keep them supplied with good and cheap potatoes, and for furnishing meat in a like manner the necessary steps are also taken. This paternal and economical plan works most beneficially for both master and man—a fact duly appreciated in England for some time past, and introduced more and more in the large manufacturing establishments. The working hours are divided into two parts—day work from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.; night work from 7 P. M. till morning.

The iron ore for the enormous demand is taken partly from KRUPP'S own mines in Nassau, near Coblenz, partly purchased. These mines yield the well-known specular iron. The conversion of iron into steel is accomplished by the usual process of puddling, and bar iron only is obtained by means of the Bessemer process. The specular iron contains much of the noxious manganese, but almost entirely freed from it by puddling, so much so as to contain nearly ninety-eight per cent. pure iron—the remaining two per cent. consisting of carbon, flint, cobalt, nickel, copper and an insignificant quantity of phosphorus. We must abstain here from a description of the puddling process, and for the same reason the uninitiated will merely mention that it consists chiefly in a thorough stirring of the melted iron—the hottest and most fatiguing part of the gigantic labor. That part of the metal which is to be used for cannon, must be softer than common steel, in order to obtain a certain elasticity to resist the sudden concussion at firing. This softness is obtained by the admixture of a portion of bar iron. Iron and steel are cut up into small bars of about six inches long, then put into black lead crucibles holding from thirty to sixty pounds. These crucibles of KRUPP'S have long been a precious secret, but at present those of RUHX, in London, and the Patent Crucible Company, of Battersea, are esteemed almost equal to them.

The foundry is an enormous building, with furnaces enough to melt at one time, in 1,200 crucibles, all the iron and steel required for casts of the largest size. In each furnace there is room for nearly ten crucibles, which rest on movable iron bars that can easily be taken out. The heat in these furnaces rises to such a degree that the best Scotch firebrick, with which they are lined, and in fact the very crucibles themselves, often melt; the latter, therefore, are never used more than once. In order to get the contents of the different crucibles into one reservoir, and thence to the mould placed under the same, the workmen are divided into squads and obey orders given with military precision. At the right moment the commanding engineer, stationed at the reservoir, gives the order, which is at once and loudly repeated by the foremen of the several divisions. Immediately some of the workmen begin to draw the loose iron bars from the fire, others knock off the cinders clinging to the crucibles. The "puller-out" then thrusts down his iron tongs with which to grasp the crucible, and by the assistance of others lifts it on to the floor; then two other men seize it with a double-lift and carry it to the nearest trough, into which they pour the molten metal, which done they drop the crucible through an aperture into a space below the foundry, the crucible now being useless, and the foundry itself not to be encumbered by unnecessary accumulations of any kind. The commanding engineer then gives the order for the next divisions, which empty their crucibles in like manner by means of the troughs into the reservoir, and when the metal flows into the mould underneath. In this way he proceeds until all the crucibles are emptied. The cast is then given a sufficient time to become solid and to cool off sufficiently so as to be taken from the mould. It is then surrounded with hot ashes and kept in a red-hot glow until ready for forging. As this can only be done in cool weather, the largest pieces often remain two or three months in their hot beds, whose coverings, the hot ashes, being constantly renewed, preserve the necessary temperature. Nothing can be more picturesque or more demoniacal than the life and the work at such a large casting. Round about on all sides, the fiery furnaces, from which innumerable crowds of workmen with great dexterity and seeming ease draw forth the large red-hot crucibles with their contents of molten lead, in order to empty them into the troughs, until the apparently insatiable mould is filled at last. This being done, not unfrequently with the thermometer at 20-25 deg. R. in the shade in the open air, while at the same time in the interior of the building every furnace and every one of the thousand and more crucibles becomes a burning sun, the reader may readily imagine that KRUPP'S men are often working in a temperature like that surrounding the lower regions of fiery furnaces, and must be about as incombustible as Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego themselves. No wonder, therefore, that some of them occasionally faint away.

The castings appear at first as blocks of greater or lesser size, round or square, and are only after awhile forged, hammered and turned into the requisite shape. By the regularity and nicety of the cast a metal both even and free from flaws is obtained; the steam hammer afterward gives to the red-hot mass its proper density, strength and elasticity, and usually increases its ordinary density by a large per centage, the power of a hammer frequently rising from 750 to 4,300 cwt. to a square inch. The best metal for cannon is comparatively soft, and has a resistive power of about 800 to 900 cwt.

The smaller cannon consist of a single solid piece; those measuring over 9-inch in calibre are in several pieces, and strengthened by hoops. The largest steel cannon hitherto cast is that of 11 inches—it was cast in the optimist-shaped piece, weighing seven, then forged, and finally strengthened by riveted rings of cast steel and a number of bands. Two such monstrous giants, each weighing 540 cwt. and costing about 14,000 thalers, have been made for the Russian Government. The Japanese Government is ordering a ball of 800 pounds with a charge of 80 pounds of powder, and are intended for the defence of Yeddo. A still larger colossus, of 15-inch calibre, also intended for the Russian Government, and throwing a 900 pound ball, is exhibited at the great Paris Exposition. One of the chief attractions in KRUPP'S machine-shop are the steam hammers, weighing from 1 cwt. up to 1,000 cwt. The largest one has a fall of ten feet, and cost 700,000 thalers, two-thirds of which sum have been expended on its foundation (bed) alone, which, indeed, has been made so solid that, although this hammer has thundered and shaken the earth around it for five years, both day and night, shows no sign whatever of having sunk in the slightest degree. One might be inclined to think that nothing could resist the power of these blows, but the enormous masses of red hot steel which, in a manner like to bars into shape, receive the blows with so much resistance that it is only by long, persevering and often renewed heating, they can be moulded and made to yield at all. For this reason Mr. KRUPP has determined to balance his sledge steel with a force three times as large, and to forge a hammer of 2,400 cwt., with a range of 13 feet, the cost of which is estimated at upwards of 1,200,000 thalers.

Until lately, the steel cannon were the great wonder of KRUPP'S works; at the present day he also furnishes the balls and bombs for them, first and foremost for the Russian Government, for whom he has made many thousands of elongated 5 and 9 inch bombs, all of the finest steel. The smaller kind of these contains 8 pounds of powder, and is capable of crushing iron plates of 4½ inches in thickness, without showing even an indentation; but every one of these pills costs over a hundred thalers, they being all hammered and forged. Similar bombs, of a slightly smaller calibre, have been made for the Italian Government and partially delivered to them.

The English, who for some years past have worked and labored at an immense expense in this branch, have brought to great perfection their manufacture of monstrous implements of destruction, of which the recent target-practice near Shoeburyness at the mouth of the Thames is reported to have given abundant proof. At this place they have for years stimulated a war of competition between bombs and artificial iron-plating, making the former constantly larger and more destructive, and the latter thicker and more impenetrable, until the plating at last has reached a thickness which can no longer be increased, if sea-larly-constructed ships are at all intended to float. But the Whitworth guns and their balls finally penetrated the thickest iron-plating. The greatest triumph was at last achieved by the balls of Major PALLISER'S invention, of cooled iron, meaning balls, which, when red hot, had been quickly dropped in water for a few moments. They pierced the very thickest iron plates; exploding only afterwards—which late explosion in former tests had been only the exception. They are, moreover, and this is an essential point, much cheaper than other shells, and require much less powder. Now that the thickness and strength of the ship-plating can no longer be increased, nor the same resist the Palliser shells, the British begin to feel easier, hoping that in a coming war on the ocean they may yet assert their old superiority. What meanwhile may emanate from the machine shop of KRUPP or from the over-fertile head of the needle-gun hero of Sœmmerda—it is of course impossible to predict. At all events, England will be a good while in coming up to the production of either.

Between the two demi-gods of military inventions, KRUPP and DREYSE, there appears to be a strange contrast—the latter trying evidently to "lighten" the work of destruction *en masse* to both infantry and artillery, while the former is bent upon increasing the calibre of both cannon and balls to monstrous size. Both are at work, even now that peace is made, with undiminished power of steam and brain, to bring the dreadful implements of destructive war to greater perfection, and have stimulated all their competitors throughout the civilized world, and all the Great Powers to so feverish an activity and productiveness that alas! we cannot count upon a permanency of peace yet, but rather tremble, lest the next war exceed all former wars in terror and grandeur of destructiveness. The only consolation we feel in this regard is, that the armies of war and peace, full conscious of all the misery they can inflict, more than ever will use all the means at their command, to make sacrifices for the sake of peace, rather than immolate the flower of their people, and the noble work of art and culture, on the altar of the God of battle.

SIGISMUND.

SOUTHERN RELIEF IN CANADA.

Benefit at the Theatre Royal, Montreal —Jefferson Davis Present—A Southerner's Account of His Enthusiastic Reception.

Correspondence of the Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL, Montreal,
Saturday, July 20, 1867.

A few weeks ago Capt. J. G. RYAN arrived in this city from the South, in behalf of the widows and orphans of the Southern States. He met a cordial reception from the citizens as soon as his mission was made public. As a natural consequence, he sought out all Ex-Confederates, and had the pleasure of meeting Ex-President DAVIS and several members of the Howell family; also Gen. CARROLL, of Tennessee, and Col. J. M. VERNON, formerly of New-Orleans. These latter gentlemen gave him all assistance in their power to further his charitable mission, and, in fact, to them he gives the credit of the results which this article will mention. His own position as an editor gave him the prestige of that profession, and all the journals of the city, with the exception of an evening one, called the *Witness*—a Yankee organ—gave him full support. On his arrival it was his intention to give a lecture on the situation of the Southern States, but he gave up when the managers of the Theatre Royal volunteered to give a benefit in behalf of those sufferers whom he represents. The entertainment took place last Thursday evening. Mr. HARVEY BAWTREE, an amateur of great ability, kindly volunteered his services as *O'Callahan in "His Last Legs."* The other play was "The Rivals." The occasion was one seldom witnessed, and will never be forgotten here. When the curtain rose the house was crowded by a fashionable assemblage. About the second act of "The Rivals" it was discovered that President DAVIS was present. Like a flash the news spread all over the house, and the vast concourse simultaneously arose and gave three hearty cheers for him, to which he responded with a bow. Again burst forth loud cheers and hurrahs, hats were tossed in the air; ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and the name of our illustrious fellow countryman rang loud and long from pit to dome, and this was continued until he again bowed his acknowledgements; then the cry "Dixie," "Dixie," "Dixie," echoed and reechoed until the orchestra sounded forth that air so sacred to Southerners. Intense excitement prevailed, and when the orchestra ceased the enthusiastic audience gave vent to a storm of applause, which took a unanimous tribute of esteem never accorded a favorite monarch as that expressed for Mr. DAVIS.

At the conclusion of the first play, Capt. RYAN appeared on the stage and returned his thanks to the assemblage for their kind patronage of those in whose behalf he was acting, and concluded by wishing "peace, prosperity and perpetuation to the Dominion of Canada," and retired amid great applause. When the performance was over the crowd collected outside, and when Mr. DAVIS appeared, three hearty cheers for him rang out upon the midnight air, and sounded after him as his carriage disappeared. Such a display of enthusiasm I never witnessed, and the expression was often heard, "I wish England had recognized the South, and saved her from her present degradation, and her gallant hero from exile." The sympathy of these people is strongly with the South. The benefit was a success. Capt. RYAN will visit all the principal places in the Dominion. Lady DOM, whose star brightly shines in the theatrical galaxy, will give him a benefit for the same purpose at Toronto, before she leaves for a tour South. The prospect is that Capt. RYAN will be able to make a good report from this country. The Bishops of the several churches have highly indorsed his praiseworthy endeavors in behalf of the sufferers of his country.

Government Schools and Colleges in China.

A correspondent writing from Hong Kong speaks as follows of the Chinese:

"Education is at least as general among them as it is in England. The very coolie, that is considered but little better than a beast, can generally read and write. In every portion of China there are primary schools, supported by the general public, but to these the parents that send children must pay an extra stipend. In some portions of China there are common schools, supported to some extent by the Government. These are free to the poor. Then, in every city, there are numerous private schools for the accommodation of the children of the rich. Besides these there are the Government Colleges, at which those who wish to enter a political or professional life must graduate. Before entering they must undergo an examination. Graduates of private schools generally show a great interest and desire to enter these colleges, as it is considered a high honor to belong to one of them. The graduates of these Government Colleges also receive a small stipend every month—about a dollar or one and a half a month. Besides this they have a room free in the colleges, although this privilege is but nominal, as both the janitor and teachers are sure to squeeze a student pretty well if he avails himself of the privilege. The studies usually pursued in these colleges are the "Chinese classics." These consist of the history of China and the writings of Confucius and the sages. If a student desires to pursue any other branch of study—such as mathematics or the sciences—he has to do so at his own expense and in his private hours. The teachers at these colleges are generally graduates of the Imperial Colleges at Pekin, and they are always treated with great deference and distinction by the high Mandarins of the province in which they reside. Every province is attached a Literary Chancellor. His office is very similar to our Superintendent of Public Instruction. He has to keep records of the number of scholars that attend the public schools, and has to preside at the examination of graduates of the first degree. Girls do not usually attend the higher schools. As a rule they rarely get further than to be able to read and write, but the wealthy very often employ teachers who instruct their daughters at their own houses. There are schools of medicine and schools of law; the former, however, are not so well attended, as the curing of disease is generally left to the priests and Gods.

Immigration into California—Australians, Coolies and Freedmen.

From the San Francisco Times, July 6.

Within the past few weeks we have been favored with a decided increase in the flow of immigration to our shores, several hundred having reached us by sail from Australia as well as from China. The former is quite a new feature in the supply. This would indicate, perhaps, the first fruits of the fleet of immigration that is to follow the late demonstration of our people in publicly manifesting a desire for an increase of population suited to the agricultural and mining wants of the State, with the ultimate hope of their becoming American citizens in contradistinction to the hordes of Chinese flocking to our shores, which to some are objectionable because ineligible as citizens. We do not so consider them, but fully appreciate their worth as laborers upon our railroads, and as reclaimers of the soil. Thousands and t

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

MALTA.......Aug. 7
TARIFA.......Aug. 14

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.......$100 Gold.
Steerage.......$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $260 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.......SATURDAY.....Aug. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON.......WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 14
CITY OF LONDON.......SATURDAY.....Aug. 17
CITY OF PARIS.......SATURDAY.....Aug. 24
ETNA.......WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 28
CITY OF ANTWERP.......SATURDAY.....Aug. 31
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.......$110 | Steerage.......$30
First Cabin to London... 115 | Steerage to London.......35
First Cabin to Paris.... 125 | Steerage to Paris.......45
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA, CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
CHICAGO.......WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14
NEBRASKA.......WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28
MANHATTAN.......WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP BALTIC, Capt. G. W. ROGERS, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Aug. 10, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35. From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $42.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME. First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR...Aug. 24
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.
Tickets are also sold at regular rates at the following Passage Offices:
Carl Nickel, No. 93 Greenwich-st.
H. Mueller, No. 10 Greenwich-st.
P. McDonald & Co., No. 22 Albany-st.
Grunebaum & Co., No. 223 Broadway.
Flynn & Reilly, No. 11 Broadway.
Bearnard & Co., No. 141 Liberty-st.
Kern's Hotel, No. 80 East Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
HELVETIA, THOMPSON.......SATURDAY, Aug. 3
ENGLAND, CUTTING.......SATURDAY, Aug. 10
THE QUEEN, GROGAN.......SATURDAY, Aug. 17
DENMARK, THOMSON.......SATURDAY, Aug. 24
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 31.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.
The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Aug. 3, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.
The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 22, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From Antwerp—First Cabin.......$0 00
Steerage.......40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms.......$75—$90 00
Steerage.......32 50
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin.......$170 | Steerage.......$67 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 87 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.......BOCANDE.......SATURDAY, Aug. 10
PEREIRE.......DUCHESNE.......SATURDAY, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS.......SURMONT.......SATURDAY, Sept. 7
EUROPE.......LEMARIE.......SATURDAY, Sept. 21
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency, TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $90.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $165; second cabin, $93.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:
ARAGO.......H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Aug. 3
FULTON.......C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Aug. 31
ARAGO.......H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON.......C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Oct. 26
and every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS.......$120
SECOND-CLASS.......70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

$170 CURRENCY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW OR DERRY.
AVAILABLE FOR TWELVE MONTHS.
The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, August 3.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, August 10.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $35. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR: AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 7.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 14.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 21.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 28.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$130
Second Cabin Passage.......80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$145
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$125
Second Cabin Passage.......80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM DIRECT TO BREMEN.
Steamship CIRCASSIAN, Capt. THOS. S. ELLIS, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 3, at 12 M.
Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent: First cabin, $75; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.
LEXOW & VOIGT, General Passenger Agents, No. 2 New-Chambers-st., corner Chatham-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from J. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
AUGUST 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
AUGUST 10—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
AUGUST 21—RISING STAR, Capt. C. P. SEABURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, to leave that port Sept. 3 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
For Shanghae, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Aug. 1, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.
Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the OFFICE ON THE WHARF, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The entirely new, fast and elegant steamship NEVADA, Capt. J. W. SMITH, 3,000 tons burden, will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. JAMES H. BLETHEN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing every THURSDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
MISSOURI, G. W. PALMER, Master, Aug. 8.
MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Master, Aug. 15.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE.
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The favorite steamer PERIT, E. A. DELANOE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.
The favorite steamship TYBEE will succeed the PERIT and leave on Aug. 31.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, August 8.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, August 15.
From Pier No. 38 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, sails THURSDAY, August 8.
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, sails THURSDAY, August 15.
from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot, being a reduction of nearly 50 per cent. For Charleston, the Florida ports, the South and Southwest. First Cabin passage $15. During the present dull season this line will dispatch but their next ship, the popular steamer SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., from foot of Wall-st., East River. Other ships of the line will be dispatched as the requirements of shippers demand.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. H. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEO. CROMWELL will follow Aug. 17.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Aug. 10.
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 261 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.
Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867:
8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Suspension R. R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.
11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.
4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
3:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
3:50 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.
5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.
6:00 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:30, 2:40, 4:30, 5:20, 6:45 and 11:45 P. M.
For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
[illegible]
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 26th-st. at 9 A. M. and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 6 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport, and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 8:45 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Turner's and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Suffern, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY. FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. and at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

BENEDICT'S RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT TIME-TABLE FOR AUGUST.—Every train, station, steamboat and landing.
BENEDICT BROS., No. 171 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly seagoing in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.
In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.
State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.
G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE, WEST, NORTH, AND EAST.
Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER FARE FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY, $1.

Schenectady	1 31	Saratoga	1 75
Fonda	1 80	Fort Edward	2 45
Utica	2 43	Whitehall	2 85
Rome	2 75	Rutland	3 85
Syracuse	3 54	Burlington	5 00
Rochester	5 30	North Adams	3 00
Lockport	6 35	St. Albans	6 35
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Ogdensburgh	7 00
Buffalo	5 00	Montreal	9 75

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 308 West-st., or on board.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY. FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. O. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 24, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 136 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Sunday, 28th	6½ A. M.	Sunday, 28th	3½ P. M.
Monday, 29th	3 P. M.	Tuesday, 30th	6½ A. M.
Tuesday, 30th	3 P. M.	Wednesday, 31st	6½ A. M.
Wednesday, 31st	3 P. M.		

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

THE STEAMER HELEN.
Leave New-York, foot Chambers-st., at 3 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Saturday, will leave at 12 o'clock M., until further notice.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The ANTELOPE leaves every morning at 6 A. M., without exception. Lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck. Leaves Peekskill on return at 1:30 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, Aug. 2	3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 2	7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 3	4 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 3	7 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 4	7½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 4	4½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 4	7 P. M.	Monday, Aug. 5	6½ A. M.
Monday, Aug. 5	11½ A. M.		

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO THE WEST, via N. Y. Central Railroad and Troy Line of steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, daily, at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted. Only $20 50, first-class fare, and $15 second-class to Chicago, instead of $24 25 and $19 45, as charged by the combination monopolies. Also, proportionate reduction to all other Western points. Tickets for sale at Office No. 308 West-st.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West, Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectaday with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT — CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. S. BUSHNELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE).—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 27th-st., East River, at 4:20 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat ARROWSMITH [illegible] WAMBAKA, CHAS. POOL, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR SING SING—LANDING AT YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, and Tarrytown, daily, (Sundays excepted,) steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, from Pier No. 39 North River, foot Warren-st., at 4:45 P. M. Returning leaves Sing Sing at 6:30 A. M., landing as above. Freight taken for all the above landings.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer NAUGATUCK, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—as 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 8, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., Aug. 12, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.
The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, &c., the railroad materials, and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:
9½ Miles Railroad Track.
1 Turn Table.
25,000 Pounds Railroad Chairs.
500 Cross Ties.
1,500 Pounds Railroad Iron.
1 Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands.
1 Locomotive and Tender (named Western.)
8 Flat Cars.
2 Hand Cars.
2 Push Cars.
886 Pounds Car Springs.
2 Crow Feet.
4 Spike Mauls.
1 Track Gauge.
1 Fire Tongs.
1 Railroad Depot Building.
1 Foreman's Quarters.
1 T. Wharf.
157 Pounds American Packing.
55 Pounds Jute Packing.
20 Feet Rubber Hose.
1 Douglas Pump.
2 Water Casks.
1 Feed Pipe.
1 Cistern.
2 Office Desks.
1 Cooking Stove.
1 Stove.
5 Claw Bars.
2 Shackle Bars.
1 Lantern.
2 Signal Lanterns.
2 Grind Stones.
2 Padlocks.
1 Turning Lathe.
8 Spades.
45 Shovels.
3 Sets Carpenters' Tools.
2 Water Buckets.
2 Jackscrews and Levers.
8 Anvils.
7 Bellows.
2 Pinch Bars.
1 Cold Chisel.
2 Blacksmiths' Hammers.
8 Sledge Hammers.
15 Hammer Handles.
2 Spike Punches.
1 Set Blacksmiths' Tools.
6 Blacksmiths' Tongs.
2 Vises.
1 Cross-cut Saw
173 Pick Axes.
24 Pick Axe Handles.
4 Square Grasses.
2 Stuffing Boxes.
1 Brass Faucet.
1 Hose Nozzle.
The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.
This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.
The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.
The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.
The property may be inspected on application to Capt. C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.
A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.
The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.
Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. J. McGONNIGLE, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La."
A. J. McGONNIGLE, Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army, In charge of office.

ST. LOUIS WATER WORKS, 1867. TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners, southeast corner of 4th and Elm sts., City of St. Louis, until 12 o'clock, noon, of MONDAY, the NINTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1867, at which hour the bids will be publicly opened and read, for constructing FOUR Settling Reservoirs at Bissell's Point, near Ferry-st.
The work to be done consists in building the Reservoirs, each about 300 feet long, by 300 feet wide and 18 feet deep, with their appurtenances, consisting of a distributing well, two influx, two efflux and four waste wells, about 700 feet of brick conduit and 1,100 feet brick sewer.
The Engineer's approximate estimate of work to be done is as follows:
A 70,000 cubic yards of excavation to be made into embankment.
B 30,670 cubic yards surplus excavation.
C 40,000 cubic yards clay puddle.
D 5,000 cubic yards clay to be furnished.
E 12,800 cubic yards concrete masonry.
F 1,300 cubic yards brick.
G 70,880 square yards of brick paving.
H 23,750 cubic yards of rubble stone masonry.
I 260 cubic yards cut stone masonry.
J 230 cubic yards curb stone set.
K 173 square yards of stone paving, 1 foot thick.
L 9,650 square feet of coping stone, 10 inches thick.
M 23,000 square feet of coping stone, 8 inches thick.
N 450 lineal feet of laying 36-inch cast-iron pipe.
The contractors will be required to commence work within ten days after the award is made.
THE WHOLE WORK TO BE COMPLETED BY THE 15TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1868.
The amount of security required is fifty thousand dollars. The sureties must be resident freeholders of the County of St. Louis.
Plans can be seen, and the specifications, with form of proposal and contract, can be obtained, and all further information will be given upon application at the engineer's office as above, on and after the 7th of August, 1867.
By order of the Board.
GEO. K. BUDD, President.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 71 STATE-ST., ALBANY, N. Y., July 20, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 10, 1867, for work and materials for improvement of the navigation of the Hudson River, N. Y., as follows:
1. For furnishing three thousand straight piles, more or less, each fifteen feet long, to be of spruce, yellow or white pine or chestnut, to be pointed and headed, and not less than twelve inches in diameter at the butt. Piles to be delivered at such points between Albany and Troy, N. Y., at the U. S. dykes and islands, as the engineer in charge may direct.
Bids will be received for so much per foot delivered. Delivery to commence Aug. 20, and to continue at the rate of 100 piles per day.
2. For furnishing 10,000 cubic yards, more or less, of rubble stone. Stone to be delivered in the dykes between Troy and Albany, N. Y., or on the dykes and islands at high-water mark, at such points as the engineer in charge may direct. Bids will be received for so much per cubic yard delivered. Delivery to commence Aug. 20, and to continue at the rate of 400 yards per day.
3. For driving 30,000 feet of piles, more or less. Piles to be driven at such points at the U. S. dykes and islands between Van Wie's Point and Troy as the engineer in charge may direct. Piles to be driven at least ten feet into the bottom. In measuring the amount driven, the whole length of the piles will be counted. Bids will be received for so much per foot. Driving to commence Aug. 20, and to continue at the rate of 6.0 feet per day.
4. For furnishing to the United States five thousand cubic yards, more or less, of slope wall stone. Stone to be of material not apt to disintegrate, (slate stone not received,) and to be in pieces not less than 15 inches deep.
Stone to be delivered at high-water mark on the dykes and islands between Albany and Troy, N. Y. Bids will be received for so much per cubic yard delivered. Delivery to commence Aug. 20, and continue at the rate of 200 cubic yards per day.
5. For grading and paving 10,000 square yards, more or less, surface measure, of the old U. S. dykes between Albany and Troy, N. Y. The rubble stone for grading will be delivered in piles at high-water mark on the dykes and islands, and must be graded according to profiles set by the engineer in charge. The paving will consist of a slope wall, placed on the rubble stone, at least 15 inches deep, well laid and rammed, the stone for which will also be delivered on the dykes at high-water mark.
Proposals will be received for so much per square yard, surface measure, complete, including grading and laying. Work to commence by the 1st of September, and to be completed by the 1st of December.
6. For the timber work on 3,000 running feet, more or less, of dyke between Albany and Troy, N. Y., as follows:
The pile-heads to be cut off 6 inches below high water mark, the piles being about 6 inches apart in the front row, and not more than four feet apart in the back row, which is parallel to the front and about 9 feet from it; two courses of 8x12-inch timber will be bolted to the piles in each row by bolts not more than 12 feet apart; the timber of each course will be connected by scarf-joints, the pieces of the lower course to be bolted together at the scarf, those of the upper spiked together; the two courses securely spiked together by spikes not more than five feet apart; the courses bolted to the parallel rows, to be connected together by tie-pieces dovetailed into the lower course, and under each binder an iron rod to run between the parallel courses to assist in strengthening. The United States will furnish all the materials. Bids will be received for so much per running foot of dyke complete, to include cutting off pile heads and all the necessary labor for the wood work as above described; work to commence Aug. 20, and to be completed by Sept. 30, 1867.
7. For furnishing 4,000 pounds, more or less, of 1-inch wrought-iron rods, with 3-inch square heads and nuts and washers; rods to be about 12 feet long, or of such lengths as may be indicated by the engineer in charge; to be delivered piled on board United States steamboat at the docks at Albany, New-York. Bids will be received for so much per pound; delivery to commence Aug. 20, and continue at the rate of 200 pounds per day until completion of contract.
8. For furnishing 3,000 pounds, more or less, of wrought-iron bolts, with nuts and washers, bolts varying from ⅝ to ¾ inch in diameter, and from 12 to 22 inches long, as may be indicated by the engineer in charge. Bolts to be delivered piled on board United States steamboat at the docks at Albany, N. Y.; delivery to commence Aug. 20, and continue at the rate of 150 pounds per day, until completion of contract. Bids will be received for so much per pound, delivered.
9. For furnishing 10,000 pounds, more or less, of wrought-iron spikes, to be of such dimensions as may be indicated by the engineer in charge, varying from 8 to 12 inches in length, and from ¾ to 1 inch square. Spikes to be delivered, piled on board United States steamboat at the docks at Albany, N. Y.; delivery to commence Aug. 20, and to continue, at the rate of 200 pounds per day, until completion of contract. Bids will be received for so much per pound, delivered.
10. Forms of proposals can be obtained at this office, where full particulars will be given, and responsible parties desiring to bid will be conveyed to the locality where the work is to be done, and specimens of the work shown them, any day at 10 o'clock in the morning (Sundays excepted). Separate proposals will be received for each of the above classes of materials and labor, and no bid will be received unless made on the proper form and accompanied by good guarantees, certified to as required.
The successful bidders will be required to enter into contract with the United States, with good and sufficient sureties, for the prompt and proper fulfillment of their contracts.
Stamps for contracts and bonds to be furnished by the contractor. By order of Brevet Maj.-Gen. JOHN NEWTON.
JOHN M. WILSON, Captain Engineers and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel United States Army.

PROPOSALS WANTED FOR FURNISHING 5,000 cubic yards of chips of trap rock stone for macadamizing, not exceeding 2½ inches in size, such as are made from the Belgian pavement, said chips to be furnished on board vessels or wagons, alongside docks to the quarries. Also price per cubic yard for delivering said chips at the drawbridge on Westchester-road, near West Farms, and at dock in Westchester village. Address JOS. HUSSON, Secretary to Commissioners, No. 42 Pine-st.

PROPOSALS.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.
DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., July 27, 1867.
Proposals are invited and will be received by the undersigned at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 12, 1867, for the purchase at private sale of the side-wheel steamer Commodore, belonging to the United States, and now lying at Fardy's wharf, South Baltimore.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 8, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. Aug. 12, 1867, for furnishing the material and performing the work for the basin retaining-wall of the proposed barge office, being a portion of the Battery Extension, New-York City.
Plans and specifications can be seen at this office and on application to Col. J. F. Moses, Superintendent of Repairs, Custom-house, New-York.
Bids must conform in all respects to the requirements of the plans and specifications and of this advertisement, or they will not be considered.
Each bid must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and execute the contract, if awarded to him—the bond to be approved by the United States District Judge or Clerk of the United States Court.
Bids for the work on two different plans will be received, and this Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be deemed for its interest to do so.
Proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Proposals for retaining-wall, &c., for Barge Office, New-York City," and addressed to the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

DRY GOODS.

TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, TOWELINGS, QUILTS, &c. and every variety of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, At extremely low prices.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

MILLIKEN & CO., No. 749 Broadway,
Are closing out the entire balance of LINEN DRESS GOODS, at greatly reduced prices.

MILLIKEN & CO., No. 743 Broadway.
Have a very complete assortment of REAL BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETINGS AND IRISH PILLOW LINENS, of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted Pure Linen.

MILLIKEN & CO., No. 743 Broadway,
Have a very complete assortment of IRISH LINENS AND HANDKERCHIEFS. Also, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, &c., of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted.

PARIS
AU PETIT ST. THOMAS.
RUE DE BAC, Nos. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35.
RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE, No. 26.
(Near the Exhibition Palace.)
This house, established upward of 50 years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed.
In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found the most complete assortments of SILKS, FIRST NOVELTIES, SHAWLS, WOOLENS, LACE, LINGERIE, READY MADE ARTICLES FOR LADIES, FURS, COTTON AND THREADSTUFF, HOSIERY, GLOVES, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS, RIBBONS, ARTICLES OF FURNITURE.
ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICE.

DECIDED BARGAINS.
REAL BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS, $30 AND UPWARD.
BLACK AND WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS, ROTONDES, &c., &c., IN GREAT VARIETY.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Aug. 5, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF REAL FRENCH PRINTS in CASHMERE and other DESIGNS received by last steamers.
Broadway and 10th-st.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
GABRIELLE DRESSES, PIQUE SACQUES, CHILDREN'S WALKING SUITS, INFANTS' MARSEILLES CLOAKS, BOYS' PIQUE SUITS, At extremely low prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

BATHING SUITS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, IN EVERY VARIETY, $6 and upward.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

R. H. MACY.
RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, KID GLOVES, &c. AT POPULAR PRICES.
14th-st. and 6th-av.
No. 65 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

FANS! FANS! FANS!
A fine assortment of French linen and silk. Also, traveling cases and fancy goods; kid, silk, thread and buckskin gloves; ribbons, laces, collars, cuffs, handkerchiefs, corsets and skirts, at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 15th-st., east side.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 739 BROADWAY, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, waists, aprons, spencers, &c., &c.; new style of sun bonnets, gored skirts, &c., &c.; ladies' ready-made underwear and garments; large stock of embroidered yokes; initials and monograms embroidered to order for handkerchiefs and bed clothes; stamping and stamped goods wholesale and retail.

MACKENZIE'S.—SILK SACQUES AND Llama lace shawls and circulars at half-price. No 2 Clinton-place, 8th-st., one door west of Broadway.

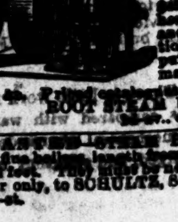
AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of August next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of army clothing and equipage:
16,000 Uniform Coats.
34,000 Uniform Jackets.
7,775 Veteran Reserve Corps Jackets
19,000 Knit Drawers.
126,000 Knit Shirts.
40,000 Great Coats (Footmen's.)
30,000 Great Coats (Horsemen's.)
150,000 Woolen Blankets.
30,000 Rubber Blankets.
10,000 Rubber Ponchos.
190,000 Lined Sack Coats.
140,000 Unlined Sack Coats.
100,000 Forage Caps.
60,000 pairs Bootees, M. S.
3,900 pairs Boots, M. S.
15,000 Brogans.
130,000 Leather Neck-stocks.
45,000 Hat Feathers.
108,000 Knapsacks (Regulation.)
11,000 Mann's Patent Knapsacks.
60,000 Haversacks (Regulation.)
7,500 Haversacks (Enameled.)
21,000 pairs Trousers, Horsemen's.
15,000 pairs Trousers, Footmen's.
2,207 pairs Leggings.
694 Hussar Jackets.
1,000 Straw Hats.
2,173 Dark Blue Trousers.
2,181 Buckles for Trousers.
64 yards Dark Blue Cloth.
419 yards Blue Flannel.
1,593 yards Green Merino.
129 yards Black Wigans.
790 yards Black Alpaca.
449 yards Brown Hollands.
Also, a quantity of various articles of irregular Clothing and Equipage.
Samples of all can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues had.
TERMS—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of purchase and the ten per cent. deposited. Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON, Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction on TUESDAY, Aug. 6, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 36 lots of ground on Atlantic-av. and Pacific-av., Brooklyn, between Utica and Rochester avs., being 18 lots on each avenue; each lot is 25x100; beautiful grade, fine soil and fit for immediate improvement; Atlantic-av. is planted with double rows of trees; terms liberal. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

WILLIAM H. MILLER, Auctioneer.
JOHNSON & MILLER WILL SELL AT auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, Aug. 5, at 12 o'clock, to close an estate, 616 shares Kings County Fire Insurance Company's stock. Par value of shares $20 each.

MACHINERY.



ROOT'S TRUNK ENGINE combines the utmost economy of fuel, price, weight and space. Stationary and portable engines, and small propeller engines, always on hand. Large propeller engines by contract. Prices of stationary engines: 15-horse power, $[illegible]; 30-horse power, $[illegible]; 40-horse power, $[illegible]. Larger and smaller sizes in proportion. Also, boilers, steam-pumps, hoisting-engines, and machinery for stores, ships, coal, &c. Printed catalogues mailed.
ROOT STEAM ENGINE COMPANY, 2d-av., corner 28th-st., New-York.

WANTED—STEAM BOILERS—SIX RETURN flue boilers, length from 10 to 20 feet, diameter from 3 to 4 feet. They must be new, or nearly so. Apply by letter only, to SCHULTZ, SOUTHWICK & CO., No. 25 Cliff-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The next academic year of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, including a thorough English Course, Music, Painting and Drawing, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Parlor Gymnastics, Horsemanship, &c., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 12. For admission, or circulars, with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., Principal.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.
REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal.
W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal.
For course of instruction and lectures and for expenses send for catalogue. Next year begins Sept. 10.
HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
NORTH GRANVILLE, N. Y., July 23, 1867.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
Instruction in Mining, Engineering, Metallurgy, Assaying, Analytical Chemistry, &c.
Reopens Oct. 7. Examination for degree of Engineer of Mines, Oct. 3. For catalogues and requirements for admission apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 28 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 12.
Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.
Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date.
Address by letter as above.

IDLEWILD. FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Miss M. LAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institutions of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English boarding-school in this well-known place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss LAMMOND, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, until Sept. 23.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A Select Family Boarding School.
* * * "This Institution has already taken a high stand for the safe, thorough, and accomplished education of its pupils." For circulars, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, "[illegible]" at Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass. One of the oldest and most successful schools in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and splendid location. Commences its Fall session Sept. 19, 1867.
C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 29th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 26th of September. Mrs. Reed's address is at Luzerne, N. Y., or as above.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 46 West 17th-st., New-York.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON, RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.
Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

PARKER ACADEMY.
A Family School for Boys, Woodbury, Litchfield Co., Conn. Preparation for College, West Point, Naval School or Business. Address Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.
Reopens Sept. 18. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructors, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CASTLERIDGE SEMINARY, MIDDLETOWN, Orange County, N. Y., an English and French Boarding-school for young ladies. The Fall Term of this institution will reopen the first MONDAY in September. For circulars, address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—TEN BOYS ARE taken into the family of the subscriber, at the old Academy, where they receive, with the care of a home, the most thorough discipline of a school. Next session, Sept. 4. For references, &c., send for circular to A. P. MARBLE, Worcester, Mass.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

MADAME C. MEARS, No. 222 MADISON-AV.,
Will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School, Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 2. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A SUPERIOR institution for advanced students; none admitted under 14 years of age; advantages of a regular College and a Christian home united; expenses very moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 12, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Address Circular-street House, Saratoga, till Sept. 1, after which time Miss B. can be seen at her residence in New-Haven.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST., will re-open on Monday, September 23d. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, to Mrs. L. at the above address.

NEWBURGH (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, SEMINARY HILL.—A Commercial and Collegiate Boarding School for 25 boys. Thorough preparation for College, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

PROFESSOR AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 19. Address HANOVER, N. H., till Sept. 1. Circulars sent on application.

A GOOD HANDWRITING TAUGHT TO all, old and young, in ten private lessons of an hour each, that the pupil cannot possibly ever loose by future practice, by OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-square.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE, opens Sept. 3.—Boys of all ages fitted for business or College, or for West Point. For circulars containing list of patrons, to all of whom reference is made, address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FEmale Department commences its fifty-first year Sept. 17. Catalogues sent on application.
MISS H. M. G. STEVENS, Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Miss MEEKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen at Newburgh, N. Y., Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The school year commences Sept. 12.
For catalogue, containing full particulars, apply to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or to the Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

ORANGE PRIORY, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for young ladies and children. Number of pupils limited. For prospectus address S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding school for 16 boys; situation pleasant; terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 2.
LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL— White Plains, New-York.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate.
Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Reading, Berks Co., Penn. Address Miss E. Y. GORDON.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

A YOUNG MAN, SWISS, DESIRES TO give French or German lessons against English ones. Address C. B., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE, PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS, PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS, (one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
Warerooms No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—BENDALL & CO., corner of Canal and Hudson sts., are supplying housekeepers with carpets, oil-cloths, furniture of every description, bedding, parlor and bedroom suites, pianos, mirrors, &c., and allowing them to pay by weekly or monthly payments, if preferred.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Kerr's" National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment, flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by HERVEY & CO., successors to J. G. Kerr, Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT and Female Physician, No. 2[illegible] West 28th-st. All diseases of the womb and other irregularities successfully treated.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED.
THIRD WEEK AND CONTINUED SUCCESS of the celebrated Pantomimist and Clown,
MR. G. L. FOX,
supported by the TALENTED PANTOMIME COMPANY, EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
LITTLE BOY BLUE; OR, HUSH-A-BYE BABY AND PATTY AND HER PITCHER.
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES, LAUGHABLE TRICKS, ETC.
To be seen at all hours, FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M., LARGEST MUSEUM ON THIS CONTINENT.
Specimen curiosities purchased FROM EVERY MUSEUM IN EUROPE.
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM, GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection, PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, TEN LIVING SEALS, LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c. OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½. Commences at 8.
CROWDED EVERY NIGHT.
SPLENDID AND UNMISTAKABLE TRIUMPH Of the popular and fascinating young Comedienne,

MISS LOTTA,

whose dashing and delightfully original performances have already become THE "SENSATION" OF THE CITY, and have enthroned her in the esteem of our best critics as THE MOST SPARKLING ACTRESS OF THE AGE.
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
Buckstone's operatic drama, THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS.
PAUL, (with songs,).......LOTTA
To conclude with the farce of FAMILY JARS.
LIDDY.......MISS LOTTA
WITH SONGS, DANCE, AND BANJO SOLOS.
In preparation a Drama, specially written for Miss LOTTA by John Brougham, Esq., entitled

LITTLE NELL.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 5, and during the week will be produced a new operatic burlesque entitled THE BEAR AND THE MAIDEN, with new scenery, properties, &c. Prof. Logrenia, Magician; Trained Birds, Mice, &c.
MATINEES Wednesdays and Saturdays at 3 P. M.
Admission 30 cents; children under 10 years, 15 cents.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S NEW OPERA HOUSE,
No. 956 Broadway, corner of 23d-st.
Great success of the sweet tenor, MR. W. PERCEVAL.
GEORGE CHRISTY AND OTTO BURBANK EVERY NIGHT.
This is decidedly the best band in the country.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.
Matinee every Saturday at half-past 2.

600. BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE. 600.
Original GEORGIA MINSTRELS, genuine ETHIOPIANS and great SLAVE TROUPE, EVERY NIGHT.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET.......Proprietor
THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, AUG. 4, at 7½.
EIGHTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
THE CELEBRATED SOLOISTS.
Together with the GRAND ORCHESTRA, in a varied and interesting programme.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY will hereafter be known as the NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
VACATION TILL SEPTEMBER 2.
The Conservatory will re-open in September at No. 85 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, New-York, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.
Experienced Professors from the Paris, Leipsig and Milan Conservatories are engaged, only the most able of the former teachers having been retained.
The subscription books will be open at the offices of the Conservatory, and circulars ready on and after August 19.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER,
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary. Musical Directors.

NATATORIUM.
Mr. HENRY GEBHARD'S private Swimming School and Salt Water Baths, foot of 64th, 65th and 66th sts., East River; entrance 1st-av., and 66th-st.
Basins for ladies and children exclusively.
Large swimming basins for gentlemen.
Apply for circulars. Baths only by subscription.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES.
Six days, commencing WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7, 1867. Seventeen races, including mile heats, two mile heats, three miles, four miles, two hurdle races, two miles over eight hurdles, &c. All the best horses in the country in attendance. Races promptly at 11½ o'clock each day.
W. R. TRAVERS, President.
C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS!—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of July: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and
LEAVE NEW-YORK ON
Saturday, 20, 10½ A. M. | Thursday, 25, 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 23, 11 A. M. | Friday, 26, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, 24, 11 A. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—Landing at White Stone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTER, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

A BRANCH MUSIC AND PIANO WAREROOM will be opened on or about Aug. 10 at No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.
FREDERICK BLUME.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:
1st. For paving with Belgian pavement 59th-st. from 8th to 10th avs.
2d. For paving with stone blocks 13th-st. from University-place to 1st-av.
3d. For paving with stone blocks 84th-st. from 3d to 4th avs.
4th. For laying crosswalk across West-st. from the southerly side of Dey-st. to Pier No. 20.
5th. For laying crosswalk across West-st. from the northerly side of Dey-st. to the bulkhead.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1st. Both sides of 59th-st., from 8th to 10th avs., to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.
2d. Both sides of 13th-st., from University-place to 1st-av., to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.
3d. Both sides of 84th-st., from 3d to 4th avs., to the extent of half the block on said avenues.
4th. The south side of Dey-st., and the east side of West-st., to the extent of half the block from the southeasterly corner of Dey and West sts.
5th. The northerly side of Dey-st., and the easterly side of West-st., to the extent of half the block from the northeasterly corner of Day and West sts.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, July 29, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 29th day of July, A. D. 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Edward S. Stonehill, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, corner of Nassau, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Dated AUG. 3, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 12th day of August, 1867, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 3d day of September, 1867.
A panel of 35 grand jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 150 petit jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE ADVERTISER, A JUNIOR PARTNER in a cloak, shawl and trimming store in Albany, would like to arrange with a party having $6,000 to $10,000, to buy the interest of the junior partner, who is going into the manufacturing business. For particulars address P. S. HAMMOND, No. 480 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the style of MEAD & PARSHALL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. MEAD continues the business alone.
W. H. MEAD, JR.
WM. V. PARSHALL.
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1867.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CRUISE OF A FENIAN MAN-OF-WAR.

Descent Upon the Coast of Ireland—The Irish Not Ripe for Revolution.

Some months ago it was determined by the leaders of both Fenian organizations to equip and man a ship-of-war for the purpose of making observations upon the coast of Ireland, and if practicable to land a number of men thoroughly equipped at such part of the island as would enable them to arouse the people to revolutionary action. After some weeks of preparation a bark of 500 tons burden was purchased, and provided with water and provisions for a two months' trip, and a crew of forty experienced seamen, under the command of Capt. JAMES MCGROOM, were shipped on board. Three hundred and fifty Fenians, picked from the various Circles, and thoroughly armed with the Springfield rifle and supplied with a large quantity of ammunition and warlike stores embarked on board the *Plato*, the name of the bark, and on the 27th day of April she weighed anchor from Long Island Sound and proceeded on her voyage to the Green Isle. The run across the Atlantic was made in twenty-three days, and was only disturbed when off the Banks of Newfoundland by the appearance of an English man-of-war, which hove in sight on the morning of the 2d of May. The display of the American bunting seemed to satisfy her Majesty's commander, and the *Plato* passed on her way unmolested. On the 23d day of May they made first land in the Isle of Torry, a small island about thirteen miles west of the coast of Donegal. Here they effected a landing and secured a supply of fresh provisions. They were warmly welcomed by the inhabitants, who knew comparatively little of American Fenianism. The Isle of Torry is inhabited by the aboriginal Irish, who speak the Gaelic language and are governed by a king who is elected by the votes of the male inhabitants. The population of the Island is about three hundred, and it is the only place in Ireland where the Irish may be said to be completely independent. Setting sail from Torry, they cruised about the coast of Donegal, and effected a landing at the head of Kinsale. Here they were apprised that an English frigate was hovering about Kinsale. Becoming somewhat alarmed they put out to sea again, and after several days returned and cruised about the coast of Wexford, when they put into Bantry Bay, under cover of the night, actually passing under the nose of an English man-of-war without being questioned. Before daybreak they left the bay, but not before having communicated with some leading Fenians in the vicinity. The *Plato*, after leaving Bantry Bay, proceeded to Waterford, and on the 6th of June, landed a number of men on the coast, six of whom were shortly after captured by the English Constabulary of Wexford. Standing out to sea, they hovered about the coast of Antrim, and, on the 9th put into Antrim Bay. There they were informed of the fate which had befallen their companions, and, after holding several prolonged interviews with the Fenian leaders in the west of Ireland, they proposed to make a descent in Antrim, but became convinced, from the fate of their companions and from the extensive publicity which the news of the cruise was obtaining throughout the country, that the attempt would be hazardous, and that the people were not sufficiently organized to successfully undertake a revolutionary movement. They then reluctantly determined to return to the States. After remaining several days in Antrim Bay they quitted their anchorage and setting sail in a northeasterly direction, anchored in Belfast Lough, where they met the agents of the Irish Fenian Directors and were advised to abandon all hopes of effecting a landing as the people were unprepared for insurrection, the country being full of troops. They were also assured that an unsuccessful venture would be their utter ruin. After remaining several days in Belfast Lough, the *Plato* set sail in a westerly direction, and landed again in the Cove. Here the same intelligence greeted the adventurers that they had received in Belfast, and they determined to return to the States. Taking on board a supply of water and provisions, they trimmed their sails in the direction of America, and left the land of their birth, which they had fondly and foolishly hoped to have been able to assist in its liberation. After being at sea for a week their provisions gave out, and it was only by the liberal supplies of food, and the assistance which they received from passing American ships they were preserved from starvation. The port of New-York was reached on the 28th of July, the entire trip having consumed 92 days. The result of the voyage shows that the coast of Ireland cannot be patrolled by English gunboats so as not to prevent the landing of considerable bodies of men. During the cruise of the *Plato* signal rockets were fired from on board ship and answered from the shore, and complete communication kept up by those on shipboard with those on shore.

Habeas Corpus and Certiorari.

Writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* were granted in the following cases during the month of July:

The People *vs.* Dennis Donovan, conviction at Special sessions for petit larceny, before Supreme Court, July 2; prisoner bailed, to await decision of General Term, Supreme Court.

2. The People *vs.* John Gleason—Conviction at Special Sessions for gambling. Before Supreme Court, July 2; held to be felony. Special Sessions having no jurisdiction, prisoner was bailed to appear before General Sessions.

3. The People *vs.* John Smith—Conviction at Special Sessions for disorderly house. Disposition same as No. 1. Before Supreme Court, July 3.

4. The People *vs.* Samuel Stern—False pretences. Before Common Pleas, July 3. Prisoner held to await requisition from Long Island; none arriving, prisoner discharged.

5. The People *vs.* Maria Spel—Disorderly conduct. Superior Court, July 5. Bailed.

6. The People *vs.* William Hale—Vagrancy. Before Supreme Court, July 9. Prisoner discharged, no record having been filed.

7. The People *vs.* Thomas Price, vagrancy, Supreme Court, July 9; prisoner remanded.

8. The People *vs.* Johanna Kehoe and Eliza Kelly, larceny from person, before Supreme Court, July 21; prisoners remanded.

9. The People *vs.* Ann Moran, disorderly conduct, before Supreme Court, July 24; discharged.

10. The People *vs.* Chas. Ferry, larceny; before Supreme Court, July 24; sent back to magistrate for further evidence; none having been taken, brought before said Court Aug. 1 and discharged.

11. The People *vs.* Thomas Price, vagrancy; before Supreme Court July 24; remanded.

The People *vs.* James Foster, larceny; before Supreme Court July 24; remanded.

12. The People *vs.* Wm. Coleman, vagrancy; Supreme Court July 22.

13. The People *vs.* Marcus Levy; Common Pleas July 12.

14. The People *vs.* Thomas McGivney, larceny: Supreme Court July 11.

15. The People *vs.* Leopold Abraham; Common Pleas July 15.

16. The People *vs.* John Williams, burglary; Supreme Court, July 25.

17. The People *vs.* Thomas Richards; Common Pleas, July 26.

18. The People *vs.* George Williams, James J. Ludlow, Mortimer Wilkes, forgery; Supreme Court, July 30; upon the return it appearing that it was impossible to get any evidence to hold the prisoners, they were discharged.

The People *vs.* Patrick Conway and Patrick McDermott, larceny; Supreme Court, July 30; Conway remanded, McDermott discharged.

The People *vs.* Frederick Morris Paul, disorderly house; conviction at Special Sessions; prisoner remanded 29th July.

The People *vs.* Joseph Kirby and Joseph Mayher, grand larceny; Common Pleas, July 31; prisoners remanded.

The People *vs.* James Davis, *alias* Fatty Davis, vagrancy; Common Pleas, July 31; discharged.

A Wet Season—Unprecedented Rain Fall.

Most people know that this has been a very wet season, but not, perhaps, that nearly as much rain has fallen during the past seven months as during the whole of many previous years. It appears from carefully kept records that the mean annual fall of rain and snow from 1836 to 1854 was 42.23 inches. The following table shows the rain fall from 1854 to 1867:

PRECIPITATION IN RAIN AND MELTED SNOW.

Year.	Inches.	Year.	Inches.	Year.	Inches.
1854	36.00	1859	50.00	1864	30.00
1855	57.00	1860	48.25	1865	56.76
1856	46.50	1861	50.75	1866	48.22
1857	57.50	1862	41.00	1867, 7 mos.	36.50
1858	50.00	1863	53.50		

This shows the average annual fall of rain for thirty years, from 1836 to 1866, to be 44.62 inches.

It will be seen that during the first seven months of this year the fall amounted to 36.50 inches. If, during the succeeding five months, only an average amount of rain should fall, the total will be about 57 or 58 inches, a larger quantity than has fallen in any one year of which any record has been preserved. But if it should continue to fall for the coming five months in the same proportion as during the past seven months, the precipitation in rain will be 62.57 inches, or 5 feet 2⅝ inches for the entire year, or 5.07 inches more than has ever been known to fall upon this island in the same length of time.

Below we give a comparison of this year with the last, showing the rain-fall in inches by months:

Months.	1866.	1867.	Months.	1866.	1867.
January	3.70	1.10	August	4.81	....
February	6.00	6.81	September	4.30	....
March	2.28	4.09	October	5.29	....
April	4.09	2.47	November	2.84	....
May	4.46	5.70	December	2.95	....
June	4.84	10.33			
July	1.67	6.00	Totals	[illegible]	36.50

The Expenses of the Board of Excise.

The following letter was received by Comptroller CONNOLLY on Saturday last from the Treasurer of the Board of Excise:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1867.

Hon. R. B. Connolly, Comptroller:

SIR: I have just received your communication of this date, conveying resolutions adopted by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, asking of the Treasurer a detailed statement of the expenses of the Board of Excise.

I beg respectfully to call your attention to the fact that resolutions of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund should have been directed to the Board of Excise, and not to its Treasurer. I will take an early opportunity to present your communication to the Board of Excise, and have no doubt they will be most happy to supply the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund with the information which they seek.

I am yours truly, BENJ. F. MANIERRE.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

ROBBING A TILL.

GEORGE MOSES was in the employ of GEORGE W. CRAFT, of No. 57 Whitehall-street, during the Summer of 1866, but on the 8th of October he suddenly left his employer's office, and failed to return. This conduct excited Mr. CRAFT's suspicions, and he examined the money-drawer, which resulted in the discovery that $65 in United States Treasury notes had been abstracted therefrom. Nothing more was heard or seen of MOSES until Friday evening, when Mr. CRAFT accidentally met him in the street, and caused his arrest by Officer FERANTY, of the First Precinct. When arraigned before the magistrate, the prisoner was fully committed for trial in default of bail. He is a native of Philadelphia, and 27 years of age.

FELONIOUS CONSPIRACY.

JOSEPH HAGEN, of No. 6 Gold-street, appeared in Court yesterday forenoon, and made oath that he had been informed by one WM. R. WEEDEY that a man named WM. C. CLOVER had informed him that he intended to obtain a large amount of money from HAGEN by threatening to expose certain alleged frauds committed by the complainant upon the Government in the way of revenue returns. Mr. HAGEN then took counsel of Capt. DE CAMP, of the Second Precinct, and on CLOVER making his appearance and demanding money as the price of his silence, deponent gave him a check on the Chatham National Bank for $500, taking a receipt therefor as proof of the delivery. As soon as the trap had been sprung, Officer STILLWELL was called in, and CLOVER given into his custody. Upon this clear statement of facts the prisoner was fully committed for trial in default of bail. He is a native of New-York City, and 47 years of age.

SHOPLIFTING.

A man named ALEXANDER ROBINSON, a native of Prussia, 38 years of age, and a peddler by occupation, entered the store of MARKS ESLENBOCH, at No. 96 Chambers-street, yesterday. Before he left the premises one of the employes in the store, named JACOB PAWLETTE, became suspicious of ROBINSON's movements, and finally detained him. He was then found in possession of thirty-six gross of pearl buttons and six dozen of pocket-knives, valued at $66, when Officer CORMAUGHTON, of the Third Precinct, was summoned, and the shop-lifting peddler escorted to Court. As soon as the necessary affidavits had been made out and submitted to the magistrate, the prisoner was declared fully committed for trial in default of bail.

THE CARLISLE-STREET ARSON CASE.

At the adjourned examination in this case yesterday, the following additional testimony was elicited: *Joseph Strebel*, of No. 4 Carlisle-street, (next door to the fire,) testified that he keeps an emigrant boarding-house, and that on the 1st inst., at 1 o'clock, he was alarmed by the cry of fire; on reaching the street he saw smoke coming out of the basement of No. 2, and he then ran into a back room of his own premises, where he could see into the rooms on the second story of Seyberg's house; the windows were open, and he saw the chairs piled up together; the bedstead was moved from the side of the room; the drawers of the bureau, or one or two of them, thrown on the floor, and all of these articles were on fire; he did not see any one in the room, as he did not remain there long, being desirous to rescue his own property from destruction; he knew Carl Gosen to be the proprietor of the carpenter-shop in the front basement; he visited the back room after the flames had been extinguished, and saw that the furniture in the room was still piled up together, and partially consumed. Mr. George T. Patterson, clerk for the Pacific Fire Insurance Company, of No. 470 Broadway, testified that he fully identified Policy No. 100,286, then exhibited as the one issued by his Company in the name of Henry Frederick Seyberg, for $2,000, on the saloon furniture and fixtures, together with the household goods of said SEYBERG. The magistrate then reserved his decision until the afternoon, when the prisoners were remanded for further consideration of the case.

CAUGHT AT LAST.

For several months the mercantile community have been repeatedly annoyed by the depredations of an unknown rascal, who was in the habit of stopping errand boys in the streets and engaging them to carry a letter to some fictitious address near by, retaining possession of their parcel until their return. Of course the victimized errand boy never found their new employer, and mourned the loss of the goods intrusted to his care. So frequent were the complaints entered against this fellow at Police Headquarters, that Superintendent KENNEDY issued a special order to the Police force, directing that special efforts be made to effect the arrest of the daring and dexterous thief. This order naturally placed the Ward detectives on the *qui vive*, and the search so constantly maintained proved successful yesterday, when Capt. JOHN JOURDAN and Detective WOOLDRIDGE of the Sixth Precinct, overhauled the perpetrator of these numerous robberies. When arraigned before the sitting Magistrate the prisoner gave his name as CHARLES WILLIAMS. He was charged by JOHN DOWLING, a messenger for the firm of JAMES D. BIRD & Co., of No. 216 Madison-street, with the larceny of three rolls of hatter's plush, valued at $500. In his affidavit young DOWLING stated that he had been directed on the 31st of July to carry the plush from his employer's manufactory to No. 36 Howard-street, which he proceeded to do. When he reached the corner of Walker-street and Broadway he was accosted by the prisoner, who requested him to deliver a letter which he presented, offering to hold the property until deponent returned. DOWLING took the letter, and crossed the street in order to deliver it according to the superscription on the envelop. He failed to find any person answering to the name on the letter, and upon returning to the corner where he had left the prisoner he discovered that he had absconded. WILLIAMS denied the accusation, but was committed to answer the charge at the Court of General Sessions, in default of $3,000. It was stated by the officers having charge of the case that JOHN GRAHAM, of No. 5 Clinton-street, had lost a package valued at $19 50, and that Mr. J. N. C. JOHNSTON, of No. 767 Broadway, had his messenger robbed of a parcel of dry goods worth $54. Messrs. ANDERSON & JONES, of No. 199 Grand-street, and several other firms have also sent in their names to the Police. The prisoner, WILLIAMS, was taken to Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon and photographed for the Police Albums. Capt. JOURDAN is desirous that those persons victimized by this shrewd operator will call at his station in Franklin-street to identify the prisoner, and so further the ends of justice.

LUNATICS COMMITTED.

WM. T. NEALIS, M. D., appeared in Court yesterday afternoon and applied to the Magistrate for permission to commit ROBERT HOMER, EDWARD BISER, ANN KELLY, CHRISTOPHER WESTGATE, MICHAEL WHALEN, CATHARINE STAFF and MARY EAGAN to the lunatic asylum as insane persons. The application was made in behalf of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, and the necessary certificates proving satisfactory the above-named persons were duly committed to the asylum for care and treatment.

LARCENY OF A COAT.

LOUISA NAGLE, of No. 6 James-slip, made an affidavit yesterday in which she alleged that CHARLOTTE MARGANNEY stole a coat valued at $25, the property of JAMES CUTTER, a boarder in the house of complainant. Officer HOFFMAN, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested CHARLOTTE, and she was committed to answer in default of $300 bail.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

CARRYING BURGLAR'S TOOLS.

JAMES SUMNER, a young man of respectable exterior, was brought up by an officer of the Eighth Precinct, charged with breaking into a house, but the evidence was insufficient to prove the offence. SUMNER was caught by the officer in the night time, running through Prince-street, with a crowd at his heels crying "Stop thief!" and on the person of the prisoner, when arrested, was found a professional instrument known as a "jimmy," the carrying of which at night being a statutory offence. SUMNER was sent to the Court of Special Sessions for trial. It appears that the young man's troubles originated in his paying an unsolicited visit to a house in Prince-street inhabited by Germans, male and female, which so excited them against him that they came up in numbers to the Court-room to testify against him, and one excitable lady of stalwart proportions, as soon as she caught sight of SUMNER, standing before the Judge, slapped him in the face with a vigor duly proportioned to her size. The astonished Justice asked her what she did that for, to which she replied: "Der thief comes in mine house!" As a rejoinder, the Justice had her locked up in the prisoners' box, from which she was not released until the adjournment of the Court in the afternoon.

AN ADMISSION.

MATHEW CONNERY, being charged in the affidavit of HERMAN MEYER with the theft of a coat and other small articles, of the value of $20, mildly admitted his guilt, and was thereupon sent to the Court of Special Sessions to repeat his confession and receive punishment for his offence.

A DISHONEST CLERK.

HOWARD W. SHAW, a clerk with A. T. STEWART & Co., corner of Tenth-street and Broadway, made an affidavit charging that on the 30th day of July last WALTER B. WILKES, one of the clerks of the establishment, had stolen two chemise yokes and one corset cover, valued at $31, from the store. The accused admitted his guilt, and said he intended to take the things back, but was afraid to do so. He was committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions in default of $1,000 bail.

CASE OF CHILD-BEATING.

JOSEPH SMITH and JULIA SMITH, two very dirty products of the Emerald Isle, were charged upon the oath of Officer PALMER, attached to Jefferson Market Police Court, with cruelly beating a little girl, 12 years of age, named ANNY HARRIS, in front of No. 269 West Houston-street. It appears that the two SMITHS and the parents of the child have been quarreling for some time past, and on Friday evening the two SMITHS seeing the girl on the pavement with an infant in her arms, made a rush at her, knocked her down with the infant under her, and then began beating her with an old boot. The infant was not seriously injured, but the girl ANNY was so inhumanly treated that she is now confined to her bed under medical treatment. The two SMITHS were committed to answer the charge of assault and battery at the Court of Special Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

A THEFT ALLEGED.

JOHN BRAMAN, No. 92 Broad-street, some time ago started his brother-in-law in business in the Village of Lafayette, N. J., and from that store, soon afterward, a large quantity of goods, valued at $2,800, was stolen. By some means that does not appear on the face of the papers, BRAMAN was led to visit the place of HENRY COHEN, No. 115 Eldridge-street, in company with a Police officer, and there found what he swears that he believes to be a portion of the stolen goods, and therefore makes a charge against COHEN of larceny. The accused indignantly denied his guilt, and the case was set down for an examination to-day.

MORE THAN FRIENDLY.

LAWRENCE REILLY, an Englishman and a laborer, lodged with one JOSEPH STRAUF, from whose possession he abstracted the sum of $31. REILLY, on being arrested, was found with the stolen money in his possession, and made a virtue of necessity by pleading guilty. He was committed, in default of bail, to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. TYNG.—The trial of Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., for preaching in a Methodist Chapel, has been postponed until September next, in consequence of the absence of nearly all the members of the Commission. Should the Commission fail to investigate the charge within three months from the time it was preferred, the Standing Committee of the Diocese of New-Jersey, the ecclesiastical authority in the absence of Bishop ODENHEIMER, may proceed against Mr. TYNG on the presentment made by Dr. STUBBS. It is thought probable that Dr. WALTON's Commission will take no action whatever till they receive instructions from Bishop POTTER, who is now in Europe.

HEROIC POLICEMAN.—On Friday afternoon as the New-York and New-Haven down train was passing Thirty-second-street, a cross-town car was crossing the track, when the passengers in the latter car became alarmed and escaped from the vehicle. JOHANNA FEELEY became so much excited that she fell on the track and was in imminent danger of her life, when Officer EAGAN, of the Twenty-first Precinct, sprang forward and rescued her from death by dragging her from before the rapidly approaching train. The woman sustained only slight injuries and was taken home to No. 636 Second-avenue by her courageous rescuer.

CASUALTIES.—GEORGE DUREE, of No. 80 South Fourth-street, Williamsburgh, fell into the cellar of the new building, No. 51 Leonard-street, and sustained serious injury. He was taken to the New-York Hospital....HENRY M. STEWART, a resident at the Marion House, No. 16 East Broadway, fell from a fourth story window, and despite the distance he fell, the bystanders were surprised to find that he had sustained no serious injury....ELLEN KUPKA, aged 3 years, fell from a third story window of the tenement building in rear of No. 186 Rivington-street, and on being picked up was found to be wholly uninjured.

CENSURE BY A CORONER'S JURY.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday at the Oak-street Police Station over the body of JOHN WILLIAMS *alias* Robert Holston, who met his death by a fall into the area of the new building corner of Cherry and James streets on the night of the 1st inst. The evidence in the case showing that the area had been improperly secured and was unprotected, the jury censured the owner of said building for his neglect in not properly protecting the pedestrian public. Deceased was intoxicated at the time of the accident. He was 42 years of age, a negro, a native of Virginia, and a sailor.

INQUESTS POSTPONED.—Coroner WILDEY intended to hold an inquest yesterday over the body of an unknown man who was found with his throat cut, and floating in the North River, as before reported. As the case is a mysterious one, the investigation was indefinitely postponed. The inquest by the same Coroner over the body of PATRICK DEVLIN, who, it is alleged, died from the effects of a blow with a club, at the hands of MICHAEL KIERNAN, was also postponed until Tuesday morning, owing to the absence of witnesses.

BODY FOUND.—The remains of MAGGIE CORRIGAN, aged 13 years, who was drowned on Thursday by falling off the dock at the foot of East Nineteenth-street, were recovered yesterday in the East River, near Twelfth-street. The Coroner directed the body to be removed to the residence of the parents, No. 628 East Twelfth-street, where an inquest will be held.

A MAN ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF MURDER.—Capt. DICKSON, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct Police, reports that his officers have arrested THOMAS BUGY *alias* Thomas Scott, on a charge of having murdered a man named PHILLIP COLIN, nearly ten years ago, in the town of Holly, Wayne County, Penn. The complaint is made by PATRICK LAVELLE, of Rondout, N. Y., who says he fully identifies the prisoner.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—The number of deaths in this City (exclusive of the public institutions) for the week ending at noon yesterday was 592. Notwithstanding the fact that several cases of cholera were reported during the week, there were but two deaths from this disease. Three cases were reported yesterday, only one of which proved to be cholera.

LECTURES.—This afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at Farmer's Institute, No. 49 Ludlow-street, Mr. ROBERT CROWE will lecture on "Coöperation," and Dr. JOHN H. GRISCOM on "The Relations of the Atmosphere to Life and Health."

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ALLEGED PERJURY.—An examination on this charge against HENRY MAY, was yesterday commenced before Justice WALTER on the following statement of circumstances: In April last, MAY, who is a butcher doing business in the Sixteenth Ward, made affidavit before Justice DAILEY that LEWIS ABRAHAMS had procured $400 worth of meat from him, and credit to the amount of $170, on the representations that he owned a house and lot in North Sixth-street, and a realty at Ridgewood. Such ownership MAY affirmed was mere pretence. A second affidavit was made to the same effect, but from legal technicality the proceeding for false pretences was dismissed. ABRAHAMS now alleges that MAY committed perjury in so swearing, as he never made any such representations respecting his responsibility. The case is still on.

SWINDLING.—On Friday last, a man called at GRAHAM's furniture-store, corner of Myrtle-avenue and Schenck-street, and ordered a rocking-chair, worth $2, to be delivered at a house in Ryerson-street. He gave the dealer a $20 bill, with the request that when the chair was sent, the boy should bring the change, and also the $20 bill, to be given back in case the chair did not suit the parties for whom it was ordered. The boy was sent with the chair and the money, and when he got to the gate of the house, found the man waiting for him. He took the $18 and also the $20, and under pretence of going to a neighboring store to get some change to pay the lad for his trouble, left, and was not seen afterward. The man was not known to the residents of the house.

FIREMEN'S MELEE.—An alarm of fire was rung yesterday morning about 1 o'clock for the Sixth District, and in the course of proceeding to find the conflagration, a *melée* occurred between three members of Hose Company No. 1 and a member of Engine Company No. 5. At the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Ross-street, Nineteenth Ward, MADDEN of the Hose Company clinched with McCARTHY of the Engine Company, and DOYLE and DUFFY of the Hose Company manifested a hostile disposition to the Police, who pressed forward to preserve the peace. The parties had a hearing before Justice DAILEY, who held MADDEN and McCARTHY in bonds to keep the peace, and discharged the others for want of sufficient evidence to convict them of assault.

ASSAULT UPON A WOMAN.—A young man named WILLIAM CLANCY, was arrested some days since on the charge of brutally beating a woman named MARGARET GREEN. As alleged, the woman had appeared as a witness in a case in which CLANCY was interested, and her evidence on the examination before the Justice gave offence to him. He subsequently met her in the street, and as charged, knocked her down and kicked her. Being *enciente* at the time the injuries had the effect of causing a miscarriage. She has been very ill since, and on Friday the Coroner was notified to take her dying deposition. Yesterday, however, she had so far improved that the Coroner's offices were considered unnecessary. CLANCY is in jail, awaiting examination.

A MINING STOCK OPERATION.—Officer MILLS, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, yesterday afternoon arrested a Mr. FREDERICK W. REDPATH, broker, transacting business at No. 31 Pine-street, New-York. It is charged in the affidavit that REDPATH obtained $270 from the Rev. Dr. SAMUEL HASKINS, of St. Mark's Church, Fourth-street, E. D., leaving as collateral ten shares of the Veeder Silver Mining Company. This was represented to be worth $1,000. It is now alleged that this stock is worthless and was known to be so at the time of the transaction. Mr. REDPATH was locked up in the absence of Justice DAILEY, by whom the warrant was issued.

THE CHURCH OF THE EVANGELISTS.—A number of Episcopalians have established a new society near Flatbush-avenue and Prospect Park, under the title of the Church of the Evangelists. Rev. MASON GALLAGHER, recently connected with St. Ann's Church, has been chosen to take charge of the congregation. The first service will be held to-day at 4:30 o'clock, P. M., in the building of the Memorial Church, Warren-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

THE NAVY-YARD.—There is little work now doing in the Navy-yard, as compared with war times, and as the demand for mechanical labor is decreased, the employés are discharged, and sufficient only are retained to accomplish what is required. During the past week the mechanical force has been decreased to the extent of some 300 men, taken from the different departments—mostly from the joiners' and ship-carpenters' gangs.

BODY RECOVERED.—The body of Mr. GEORGE [illegible], who was drowned while on a fishing excursion in [illegible] Bay, on Monday last, was recovered yesterday, near the spot where the boat was capsized, by Messrs. J. Q. ADAMS and JOHN CORRIGAN, of this city. The remains were towed to the shore, and an inquest was held by Coroner LYNCH. A verdict of death by accidental drowning was rendered.

SELLING PORTER FROM A WAGON.—JOSEPH [illegible], a manufacturer of soda water, was fined $30 yesterday by Justice CORNWELL, on the charge of selling porter from his wagon in quantities less than five gallons.

LOST CHILDREN.—The Police of Brooklyn picked up, during the month of July, a total of [illegible] children, all of whom were restored to their parents or guardians.

ARRESTS BY THE POLICE.—The Brooklyn Police, last week, arrested a total of 566 persons, the greater proportion being for intoxication and offences arising therefrom.

NEW-JERSEY.

PROBABLE IDENTIFICATION OF A SUICIDE.—It will be recollected that the body of an unknown man, apparently a German, was found floating in the water at Mariner's Harbor a few days since, with a bullet-hole in the head, and upon an inquest being held, the jury returned a verdict that deceased was shot by himself or by some person unknown. A German named GERHARD SEIKE, superintendent of a chemical laboratory at the corner of Railroad-avenue and Oliver-street, Newark, disappeared in a mysterious manner on the 23d of July, and since that time no trace of his whereabouts could be obtained. A German gentleman of Newark, who has been prosecuting a search for the missing man, states that the remains of the unknown man mentioned above were undoubtedly those of Mr. SEIKE. Suspicions are entertained that he was murdered and robbed, and his body thrown in the river, from the fact that nothing was found on the person of deceased, except a transfer ticket from Newark to New-York.

AN UNPROFITABLE BUSINESS.—JOHN CORRIGAN, keeper of the place known as the "Stone Jug," corner of Newark-avenue and Grove-street, Jersey City, was yesterday fined $15, for the fifth time recently, on a charge of selling liquor without a license. ....JOHN KENNED, keeper of a drinking place at the corner of Coles and South Seventh streets, was also fined $15 on the same charge....PATRICK MCGOVERN, keeper of a junk shop in Newark-avenue, was taken before the Recorder, charged with violating a city ordinance in not keeping a book containing a list of purchases and sales. PAT. remarked to the Recorder, "What the divil is the use of me keeping books, when I can't read or write." In default of payment of $20 fine, the accused was committed to the City Prison for an indefinite period.

INSULTING A FEMALE.—HENRY WILLSON, Captain of a tug boat, and his brother, A. J. WILLSON, were arrested at 10:30 o'clock on Friday night, charged with being drunk and disorderly and insulting Mrs. JOSEPH CARROLL, wife of Policeman CARROLL, while she was on her way home from her store in Newark-avenue, Jersey City. It is alleged that the accused made insulting proposals and attempted to seize hold of Mrs. CARROLL, but she eluded them and caused their arrest. The prisoners, after remaining in prison over night, gave bonds to answer.

IMPROMPTU FOOT RACE.—Quite an exciting foot race came of yesterday afternoon on the flats, near the screw factory. The contestants were WM. TAYLOR, keeper of the restaurant at the Pavonia Ferry, and CHARLEY POTTER, book-keeper at Taylor's Hotel. Distance 100 yards. The race was well contested and TAYLOR won the stakes ($10) by a neck. There was quite a crowd present to enjoy the sport, and numerous small bets were made. Another race is talked of, which will involve a considerable amount of money. TAYLOR is a five-mile runner.

TREATED TO A FREE BATH.—A woman named ANN REILLY, residing in Newark-street, Hoboken, was arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with emptying a tub of wash-water over the person of Mrs. CATHARINE HAGGERTY, residing in the same house with the accused. She was also charged with striking Mrs. HAGGERTY, (who is in a delicate situation) over the head with an empty wash-tub, injuring her so severely that she was unable to appear to make the complaint, and it is feared that the result will terminate seriously. Justice WHITE held the accused for trial.

PUBLIC BATHS FOR NEWARK.—The authorities of Newark are taking preliminary action toward the establishment of public baths in that city. At the meeting of the Common Council on Friday night a resolution offered by Alderman STANSBURY was adopted, instructing the Committee on Health to inquire as to the cost of erecting and maintaining one or more public baths in the best locality for the convenience of the public.

GERMAN HOSPITAL.—A meeting of the German Hospital Aid Society of Newark was held on Friday evening, at which Dr. LEIDWEIG GREINER presided. It was resolved that the Germans of the city continue their efforts to raise subscriptions for the erection of a hospital, and a committee was appointed to purchase a plot of ground and at once commence the erection of the necessary buildings. The sum of $6,000 has already been subscribed.

A CHILD KILLED.—A child named MARGARET BOURKE, nearly three years of age, was run over by a loaded garden truck, Friday afternoon, on the Newark Plank-road, in front of Frost's Row, and instantly killed. The wheel passed over the child's head crushing it flat. The driver, PATRICK EAGAN, was arrested, but the Coroner's jury before Justice REILLY, of Bergen, rendering a verdict of accidental death, he was discharged from custody.

ACCIDENT TO A RETURNED SOLDIER.—A returned soldier named RICHARD LEIDIG, employed as special policeman at the City Hall, Newark, fell on Friday at his residence, breaking an arm that had not yet recovered from the wounds received while in the service.

SUDDEN DEATH.—OWEN CAFFREY, keeper of a fancy goods store at No. 35 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, and for the last twenty years a runner at the railroad depots, died suddenly of dropsy at 8 o'clock, Friday evening.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

BANKS AND THEIR CUSTOMERS—CONTRACTS BETWEEN THEM—SPECIAL AND GENERAL DEPOSITS—TITLE TO THE MONEYS DEPOSITED.

J. W. & William Thompson, plaintiffs in error, vs. George W. Riggs et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion of the Court: Substance of the declaration was that the defendants were bankers, exercising the trade or business of banking, and that the plaintiffs were their customers, and as such were in the habit of making their deposits at their bank, and that the defendants, as such bankers, were accustomed to receive as deposits gold and silver coin and other money currency, of their customers, to be paid and returned in kind, agreeably to the custom of their bank and all other banks in the City of Washington; and that the plaintiffs, on the 28th day of February, 1864, having a balance due them at the bank of the defendants of $5,761, as deposits previously made there in gold and silver coin, demanded payment and return of the same, and that the defendants then and there refused to make such payment and return as they had promised to do.

Defendants pleaded the general issue, and that they, at a certain time, prior to the suit, tendered and offered to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of money in their declaration mentioned in treasury notes, made a legal tender in payment of debts, and that from that time they have been are still ready to pay the same, and now bring the same into Court.

1. Parties went to trial at a Special Term of the Court, and the verdict and judgment were for the defendants. Objection was duly taken by the plaintiffs to one of the rulings of the Court, in excluding certain testimony offered by them to show the usage and mode of dealing of other banks, and the bill of exceptions to the ruling was regularly drawn out and duly signed and sealed.

Prayers for instructions to the jury were duly presented by the plaintiffs and they were refused by the Court, and other and different instructions were given in their place, but no bill of exceptions in that behalf was rendered by the plaintiffs or signed or sealed by the Court.

Statement in the minutes is that the plaintiffs excepted in law, as well as to the refusal of the Court to instruct the jury as required as to the instruction given, and that the exceptions and the evidence are hereby made record.

Plaintiffs also made a motion for new trial, assigning two causes. (1.) Because the Court refused to instruct the jury as prayed by the plaintiffs. (2.) Because the Court instructed the jury as prayed by the defendants.

Order of the Court was that the motion should be heard before the Court at General Term. Both parties were heard before the full bench, and the Court affirmed the judgment as rendered at the Special Term. Writ of error to this Court was sued out by the plaintiffs.

2. Principal questions discussed at the bar or presented, if at all, in the prayers for instructions which were refused, and in the instructions which were given to the jury. Defendants contend that neither the prayers for instructions nor the instructions given are before the Court, as they are not exhibited in any bill of exceptions signed and sealed by the Justice who presided at the trial.

Settled practice in this Court is that neither the rulings of the Court in admitting or rejecting evidence, or in giving or refusing instructions, can be brought here for revision in any other mode than by a regular bill of exceptions. Final judgments in a Circuit Court may be reëxamined in this Court, and reversed or affirmed upon a writ of error, founded upon an agreed statement of facts, a special verdict, a demurrer to a material pleading, or a demurrer to evidence, as well as by a bill of exceptions; but none of the other modes will enable the appellate Court to revise the rulings of the Court in refusing to instruct the jury as requested, or the instructions as given, or the rulings of the Court in admitting or rejecting evidence. Such rulings rest in parol, and can only be incorporated into the record by a bill of exceptions, and of course cannot be reëxamined in any other way. (Suydam vs. Williamson, 20 How., 432.)

None of the other modes suggested, say the Court, in the case of Pomeroy's Lessee vs. Bank of Indiana, 1 Wall. 602, enable the complaining party to review or reëxamine the rulings of the Court, except that of the bill of exceptions, and we reaffirm that rule. (Bulkley vs. Butler, 2 Barn. and Cress., 434; Seward vs. Jackson, 8 Cow., 406; 2 Tidd's Practice, 298; 4 Chitt. Gen. Prac., 7; 2 Inst., 427; Dougherty vs. Campbell, 1 Blackf., 24; Cole vs. Driskoll, 1 Blackf., 16; Shother vs. Hutchinson, 4 Bing. N. C., 89.)

Instructions requested or given rest in parol, and do not, in the practice of this Court, or in any other Court where the common law prevails, become a part of the record, unless made by a regular bill of exceptions, sealed by the Judge who presided at the trial; and it is the well settled practice in this Court that an entry of the ruling in the minutes cannot be of any benefit to the party unless he seasonably reduces the same to form and causes it to be sealed by the Judge. (Pomeroy's Lessee vs. Bank of Indiana, 1 Wall. 598.)

Views of the plaintiff are that the bill of exceptions is not necessary in cases removed here from the Supreme Court of this District. Reference is made to the eighth section of the act to organize the courts in this district, as furnishing support to this proposition, but it is quite evident that the section referred to relates exclusively to the practice in the subordinate Court, and not to the proceedings for the removal of the cause into this Court for examination and revision. Exceptions taken in the trial at the Special Term, before a single Justice, as there provided, may be reduced to writing at the time, or may be entered in the minutes of the Justice and settled afterwards in such manner as the rules of the Court provide. Such exceptions must be "stated in writing in a case or bill of exceptions, with as much of the evidence as may be material to the questions to be raised; but the case or bill of exceptions need not be signed or sealed." (12 St. at L., 764.)

Motion for new trial may also be entertained by the Justice who tries the cause at the same term, in the manner therein described. When such motion, however, is made upon the minutes, an appeal to the General Term may be taken from the decision, in which case a bill of exceptions or case shall be settled in the usual manner. Our only purpose in referring to that section is to show that no part of it has anything to do with the question before the Court.

No one of the clauses mentioned makes any provision whatever for a writ of error or appeal to this Court. Regulations upon that subject are made by the eleventh section of the same act, which provides that any final judgment, order or decree of the Court may be reëxamined and reversed or affirmed in the Supreme Court of the United States, upon writ of error or appeal in the same cases and in like manner as is now provided by law in reference to the final judgments, orders or decrees of the Circuit Court of the United States for this District. Writs of error and appeals are required to be presented under that law in the same manner and under the same regulations as in the case of writs of errors or appeals from judgments and decrees rendered in the Circuit Court of the United States. (2 St. at L., 106; U. S. vs. Hoe et al., 1 Cran., 318.)

Conclusion is, that the regulation respecting the renewal of cases from the Supreme Court of this District, on writs of error or appeal, are the same as from the Circuit Courts of the United States, and, of course, the questions presented in the prayers for instruction, and in the instructions given to the jury in this case, are not before the Court, as neither the prayers for instruction nor the instructions given are any part of the record.

3. Remaining question arises under the exception to the ruling of the Court, in excluding the testimony offered by the plaintiffs to show the usage and mode of dealing of other bankers in this city. The teller of the defendants, called by the plaintiffs, testified that the defendants, prior to the suspension of specie payments in April, 1861, paid all checks drawn upon the bank by their customers in gold, or its equivalent, except when the deposit had been made in depreciated paper; that after that time they uniformly made a difference with their customers in receiving and paying their deposits, between coin, or specie, and paper money, and that in all cases where the deposit had been made in coin, if requested, they paid the checks in coin; that after the suspension of the banks the defendants refused to receive currency as the equivalent of specie; that currency continued to be received and credited to customers as before, but went into the general funds of the bank, and the same money was never returned to the customer, and it was not received on special deposit; that the plaintiffs had never made any special deposits with the defendants; that the books of the bank and the passbooks were kept as before the suspension, except that the different deposits were designated as coin, cash, checks or Treasury notes.

4. Testimony of the teller of the bank is express to the point that the plaintiffs never made any special deposits with the defendants, and there is no testimony in the case to support any such theory. On the contrary, it is clear that they made their deposits for their own convenience, and were credited for the amount in the usual way on the books of the bank. Clear inference from the whole testimony is that the deposits of the defendants were made without condition or special agreement of any kind, and in such cases the law is well settled that the depositor parts with the title to his money and loans it to the bank. (Marine Bank vs. Fulton Bank, 2 Wall, 256.)

Deposits may be made under circumstances where the legal conclusion would be that the title to the thing deposited remained with the depositor, and in that case the bank would become the bailee of the depositor, and the latter might rightfully demand the identical money deposited as his property. Contracts between a banker and his customers are doubtless required to be performed, and must be construed in the same way as contracts between other parties. When the banker specially agrees to pay in bullion or in coin, he must do so, or answer in damages for its value; and so if one agrees to pay in depreciated paper, the tender of that paper is a good tender, and in default of payment the promisee can recover only its market and not its nominal value. (Robinson vs. Noble, 8 Pet., 198; McCormick vs. Trotter, 10 S. & R., 96.)

But where the deposit is general and there is no special agreement proved, the title of the money deposited, whatever it may be, passes to the bank, and the transaction is unaffected by the character of the money in which the deposit was made, and the bank becomes liable for the amount as a debt, which can only be discharged by such money as is by law a legal tender. (Bank of Kentucky vs. Wister et al., 2 Pet., 325.)

Moneys deposited with the bank in this case were entered in a pass-book in figures, expressing the amount in dollars and cents, and it appears that the character of the money deposited is marked against each sum, as coin, cash, check, or Treasury notes, as the fact was in each particular instance. Such marks, however, are wholly insufficient to overcome the testimony of the teller, who was introduced by the plaintiffs, and who was the only witness examined upon the subject. Proof that these words were written against the several deposits for any such purpose as is supposed by the plaintiffs, is entirely wanting; and in the absence of such proof, it is much more reasonable to infer that they were put there as matter of convenience to the depositor, or to assist the memory as to amount of the respective credits, in case of misrecollection or dispute.

No evidence of general usage or custom, in the ordinary sense of those terms, was offered by the plaintiffs, or appears in the record. Customary rights and incidents universally attaching to the subject-matter of the contract in the place where it was made, are impliedly annexed to the language and terms of the contract, unless the custom is particularly and expressly excluded. But evidence of usage is not admitted to contradict or vary express stipulations restricting or enlarging the exercise and enjoyment of the customary right. Omissions may be supplied, in some cases, by the introduction of such proof, but it cannot prevail over or nullify the express provisions and stipulations of the contract. So, where there is no contract, usage will not make one, as it can only be admitted either to interpret the meaning of the language employed by the parties in the absence of express stipulations, or where the meaning is equivocal or obscure. (Bliven vs. N. E. Screw Co., 23 How., 431, Add on conn. 853. Gen'l. Ev., sec. 292.)

Judge Story expressed himself strongly against local usages or customs in particular trades or kinds of business, set up to controvert or annul the general liabilities of parties under the common law as well as under the commercial law, and remarked that there was great danger in admitting evidence of such loose and inconclusive usages and customs often unknown to parties, and always liable to great misunderstanding and misinterpretations, and allow it to outweigh the well-known and well-settled principles of law. (Schooner *Reeside*, 2 Sum., c. c. 569.)

Usage contrary to law, or inconsistent with the contract, is never admitted to control the general rules of law or the real intent and meaning of the parties. (Dyker vs. Allen, 7 Hill, 499; Woodruff vs. Merchants' Bank, 25 Wend., 674.)

Evidence of local usage to sell commercial paper, pledged as a security for a loan, at private sale after demand of payment, and notice that such sale would be made in case of default, was held to be inadmissible in the Court of Appeals in the State of New-York, all the Judges concurring. (Wheeler vs. Newbold, 16 N. Y., 395.)

Evidence of this usage of banks to regard drafts drawn upon them, payable at a day certain, as checks, and not entitled to days of grace, is inadmissible as evidence to control the rules of law in relation to such paper. (Bowen vs. Newall, 4 Seld., 194.)

The general rule of law is, that if a merchant deposits money with a bank, the title to the money passes to the bank, and the latter becomes the debtor of the merchant to that amount, and it is not perceived that the evidence offered, if it had been admitted, could have had any other effect than to control that general rule of law, as it is not pretended that the evidence showed a special deposit, or any special contract. Viewed in any light consistent with the other evidence in the record, the testimony was either entirely immaterial or inadmissible, as tending to control the well-entitled rules of law.

Judgment affirmed, with costs.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Hearne.

CAN SPECIAL DAMAGE BE PROVEN WHEN NOT AVERRED IN THE ANSWER?

Behning et al. vs. Grovesteen et al.—Plaintiffs, who are manufacturers of piano-forte cases, were employed by the defendants to make for them a large number of these cases at the stipulated sum of $75 per pair. Some fifty had been made, delivered and paid for, except a balance of $75 which remained unpaid. Four other cases had been made and delivered, for which the defendants refused to pay, upon the pretence that they had not been ordered, and because the material was unseasoned and the work unskillful. A portion of other cases had been prepared, when defendants notified the plaintiffs that they would not accept them, and they claim $35 damages for this.

A large number of witnesses were examined upon both sides—defendants testifying that the work was unskillful, and plaintiffs' witnesses testifying that it was well done. Plaintiffs insisted that the defendants having accepted and retained the cases, thereby annulled any claim for bad workmanship.

Defendants offered to prove special damage sustained by them upon the cases, to which objection was made, and the Court decided with plaintiffs' counsel that such proof was inadmissible, the same not having been set up in the answer. The Court reserved its decision.

George W. Birdseye and Alexander H. Reavey, Esq., for plaintiffs; J. A. Sherman, Esq., for defendants.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The wills of the following deceased persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: Richard F. Carman, Francis W. Evans, Annie C. Campbell, Philipp Reitzheimer, Catharine McLees, Matilda Walker, Anna Mostler.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration have been granted on the following estates: Robert Black, Henry Danford, John J. Gibney, Maria Stock, Alfred A. Mots, John H. Pitt, John Collins, Patrick Ranaghan, Joseph B. Taft, Annie Edmonston, Charlotte Murray, Margaret Stapleton, David McLellan, Mary Dunn, Dinah Hawkins, Elizabeth Duffy, Joseph Weber, Mary Clifford, John Horsley, Martin McCarthy, Thomas Stafford.

GUARDIANS APPOINTED.

Letters of guardianship have been granted to the following persons: Adolph Hopetsky, guardian of Theresa H. and Joseph Hopetzky; George Rosier, guardian of Emil Rosier; Ruth E. Landry, guardian of Blanch E. Landry; Doris Peterman, guardian of Christopher and John Peterman; Martin Hecht, guardian of Louise, Lina, Maria, Albertine and Emilie Hecht; Caroline Pabst, guardian of Jacob Pabst; Robert McLellan, guardian of Christian McLellan.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 3.

By Judge Jones.

Wm. Newell vs. Ezra White et al.; motion granted. Munsueto Novati vs. James Boyd et al.; motion denied without costs. Jacob Strong vs. John F. Bitz; extra allowance of three per cent. granted. Louis Bamberger et al. vs. Simon Kahn et al.; motion granted. Thos. McCarty vs. Geo. G. Fletcher; motion granted. J. G. Ambler vs. Salmon Skinner; injunction granted. (See opinion with General Term Clerk.) Thos. S. Mee vs. Henry S. Newton; motion granted. Nelson B. Odell vs. Gustave Seiden et al.; motion granted and cause referred to a referee.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATES COURT.

The following wills were admitted to probate last week: Thos. A. P. Horton, Abram Howes, Henry H. Nowlan, Robert Seaton, and Henry Hicks, all of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of Richard Cooper, Edward Mulligan, Rebecca Scott, George Elliott, Ann Grinnell, Eliza Losee, Samuel J. Hancock, George Randell and Henry Myers of Brooklyn.

The calendar of contested cases will not be taken up during the present month.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Kelly.

At the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, there were 52 cases on the calendar, the accumulation of four days, there having been no session on Thursday. Of these, 24 were charges of petty larceny, 26 of assault and battery, 1 of violation of the Health Laws, and 1 of cruelty to animals. The nonappearance of complainants in assault and battery cases, and the ordinary character of the larcenies tried, afforded little matter of special interest. The leaky condition of the roof of the Court-room afforded subject of remark in the absence of something interesting in the trials. A portion of the floor was literally flooded; but as the rain only fell on the officers in charge of the prisoners, and not on the Judge, the Court is not adjourned. Where justice and humanity are taught it might not be a bad idea to have some protection provided for prisoners during rainy weather, when passing from the cells to the Court-room. As it is, they pass along a gangway, possibly thirty yards long, before reaching the Court entrance, while rain, as it did yesterday, often sends them dripping into Court to stand shivering for an hour, perhaps, on trial. Whether innocent or guilty, many of the shivering wretches, thinly clad, have a pretty sure guarantee of punishment in the result of this unfeeling exposure.

AN AWKWARD MISTAKE.

Thomas and Edward Ryan, two deck-hands on board the steamer *Susquehanna*, a night boat from Newburgh to New-York, were charged by Patrick Duffy, a passenger, with an assault. The complainant testified that he went on board the boat with his wife, and that they sat down at the end of the boat; about fifteen miles from New-York they were attacked by the prisoners, his wife separated from him, and his own life threatened; the prisoners procured a rope, upon the end of which they made a noose, in which they threatened to put the prisoner's head. The wife of the complainant, Jane Duffy, who also preferred a charge of assault, was examined as a witness, and corroborated her husband's statement. On this complaint, the prisoners were found guilty and sentence suspended.

The complaint of Jane Duffy was then heard. She stated that she was separated from her husband by the men, who called her vile names, and made an attempt to outrage her person. Counsel for the defence stated that the man and woman came on board the boat and sat at the end of it, away from the other passengers; that at the time named her conduct was of a kind to suggest that she, the complainant, was an improper character, and that this conduct was the occasion of the threat to hang her husband, who was not then known to hold that relationship to the complainant. Mrs. Duffy stated that she went to Newburgh that morning to her husband, joined him there, and was returning with him to New-York. The prisoners were found guilty in this case also and were remanded for sentence.

DISCHARGING OFFAL IN THE RIVER.

Stephen L. Tinsler, Captain of a towboat, was charged by Officer Wm. Thompson with violating the Health Law in emptying offal into the East River, opposite Thirtieth-street. Tinsler towed out a barge laden with entrails and offal of every description. When in the middle of the river the men on the barge discharged it as complained. Counsel for the defence of Tinsler stated that the prisoner had no control of the actions of the men on the barge; that they were fifty feet from him; that he was on his way, as he supposed, to the Narrows, when he saw the men unload it. He then returned to the dock and was arrested. Justice KELLY, referring to the abominable practice of defiling the waters of the river and bay, sentenced Tinsler to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for two months and to pay a fine of $50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Emelia Florence pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a set of jewelry valued at $20, and was sent two months to the Penitentiary.

Margaret Burke, (colored,) a dance-house sylph, was charged by another shadowy follower of the dusky Terpsichore with stealing a chemise and a shirt. Molly, it appears, got into trouble, and was carried off from the dance-house with a number of other graceful creatures, when her absence was taken advantage of by the faithless Margaret to burke the snowy garments named. Margaret was set to the green isle two months to bleach.

Officer Peter Schmidt charged Neil Mulgrew, a sailor, with leaping on his back and endeavoring to hoodwink him, so that a prisoner whom he had in charge might escape. Neil confessed the lark, and got two months for hoodwinking an officer, where he will have his eyes opened to the impropriety of such injudicious behavior.

Wm. Spring, a book peddler, was found guilty of appropriating, without purchase, the coat of Mr. Nelson Sherwood, into whose office he went in the interests of literature. He was sent two months to the Penitentiary.

Henry Quittinber, a miserable looking creature, who confessed that he peddled pencils for a living, was found guilty of stealing a piece of linen from the top of a case in the store of Henry Draper, a draper, and remanded for sentence.

Jas. H. McMillian and Patrick Dwyer were charged with an assault by Robert Waters. Waters was appointed to watch the premises, No. 540 Broadway, by a person named Sinclair, who had lately purchased them. The basement was in possession of McMillian as an ale cellar. There was a dispute between Sinclair and McMillian about possession, and McMillian used the necessary force to expel the employé of Sinclair from the premises. He pitched him over some ale barrels, and Dwyer tapped him on the head with a club. He was not much hurt. The case lasted over an hour, counsel on either side proving priority of possession. The charge against McMillian was dismissed. Dwyer was remanded for sentence.

Jno. King and Jno. Mullers, representing themselves as printers on the *Tribune*, were found guilty of stealing a pair of shoes, value $2 75, and were sent one month each to the Penitentiary.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 3.—*In steamship Helvetia, for Liverpool*—Robert Hayes, Mrs. Hayes, Paterson, N. J.; C. S. Gale, Panama; George Rerett, Chicago; Thomas Brady, Springfield, Ill.; J. G. Whitfield, H. L. Brown, Wm. Whitfield, S. Wiseman, Paterson, N. J.; George Turner and Mrs. Turner, Huron, Ohio; Arthur King, Master Edwin King, South America; Hugh Duffey, New-York; F. B. Davis, Plymouth, Mass.; Miss Fanny Cooper, Vincennes, Ind.; J. B. Kullingly, Savannah; H. Hodgkins, Master Wm. Hodgkins, California; Charles Goulden, John Roberts, San Francisco; Rev. A. O'Connell, Ireland; Master Thomas Hodgkins, California; Fred. Griffin, San Francisco; Mrs. Killoughby, Savannah; Mrs. L. Brady, London, England; Mrs. Barnum, Adrian, Mich.; Frank Beatty, New-York; Charles Orane, Vermont; S. Hitchcock, Brooklyn; Charles Shone, New-York; Leslie P. Barnum, Adrian, Mich.; Mrs. Hitchcock, Brooklyn; George Butterfield, New-York; J. Weston, Philadelphia; E. Harlen, George Lyons, P. Vaughn, R. Lost, C. Hermann, New-York; H. King, Mrs. King, Philadelphia; W. Morris, Boston; J. Aspen, M. Demberskey, Hamburgh; Mrs. M. Kaupmann, Cincinnati; M. Ridge, Boston; and 128 in the steerage.

AUG. 3.—*In steamship Bellona, for London and Brest*—Samuel S. Field and wife, F. Geisel, Thos. Koester, Wm. E. Sturges, wife and family, Sarah A. Phillips, Thos. B. Henry, J. Dabour and wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Gaber, Wm. J. Patching, John Higgins, A. Doncaloo, Iron Seawens, John L. Young, Mrs. M. C. Karyman, Joseph L. Karyman, Mrs. Remas, Henry White, Lucinda White and family, Mrs. A. L. Barrett and daughter, Wm. Gurden, wife and family, Helen E. Harris, Nicoll Chenais, wife and family, William Franklin, Edwin Walters, wife and family, H. Van Harenbeck, John Dudley, John James, Edward Moore, Th. Tobey, R. K. Greenwood, Richard Condon, James Manktinney, Henry Knightly, Mrs. C. W. Barnes, J. J. W. S. Barnes, Miss E. Hurle, Miles J. Kearan, Usin Mare, Jose Grasse, Sarim Dupuis, John F. Stoddart, Mrs. Mary Nuhn and family, A. H. Davenport, wife and family, John T. Wirts, Wm. H. Surratt, Annie Surratt, and 45 others in the steerage.

AUG. 3.—*In steamship City of Boston for Liverpool*—Hon. James Kelly, John James Kelly, New-York; Mrs. Furse and two children, Mrs. Phelps, Chicago; Miss Wolff, Miss A. Wolff, D. B. Inglis, Lieut. Sparshott, J. H. Brown, San Francisco; Mr. Reid, H. McKenney and wife, S. Wittenstein, Col. G. S. Fisher, J. W. Meier, Mr. Scarkhall, Toronto; F. B. Moses, C. M. Rainier, Thomas [illegible]

[illegible] H. S. Stevens and wife, Miss C. L. Ransom, W. H. Gabb, John Taylor, L. H. Lomax, England; Mrs. Sarah E. Odell, Miss Sarah A. Sweeney, Edward Cane, wife and child, Mrs. A. M. Bligh, D. Wolf, Mrs. and Miss Alexander, Philadelphia; Mrs. Dohomed, L. M. Sheary, Mr. L. Crawford, Levi Coffin, Henry W. Coffin, C. J. Hargain and wife, James H. Golden, W. N. Harris, H. Bowen, San Francisco; Mr. Dobell and brother, New-York; G. C. Goodrich, O. A. J. Louck, T. P. Adams, Geo. Breeze, James Marsland, Miss Anderson, Mr. Hughes and wife, Wm. Kenyon, W. Foster, Washington, H. P. Scott, Charleston, S. C.

AUG. 3.—*In steamship Columbia, for Glasgow and Liverpool*—Edwin P. Durant, Miss Caroline Durant, Miss Parthenia Durant, Rev. Stephen Bush, Wm. Bush, Miss Caroline A. Bush, Miss Henrietta Goodrich, Albany, N. Y.; Mrs. Marion Patrick, St. Louis; John Gardner, Mrs. Gardner, Thos. Johnson, Philadelphia; W. K. Whiton, Mrs. Whiton, Chicago; Matthias Fehren, Mrs. Fehren, Vandalia, Ill.; Wm. Carrie, Mrs. Carrie and infant, Melrose, N.-Y.; Rev. Thos. Lawrence, Mrs. Lawrence, Pittsburgh; Allen J. Curtis, Ann Arbor, Mich.; James Ramsey, Paterson; Rev. Chas. E. Lindsay, Southport, Conn.; Jonathan Minot, Jr., James Stewart, William McLaughlin, Charles Chancer, Walker Templeton, Mrs. Sarah Hallam, New-York; John Henning, Christopher Garrenton, California.

AUG. 3.—*In steamship Arago from New-York*—Cassius Welles, Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. John H. Coffing, Great Barrington, Mass.; Miss Lizzie Geary, Castile, New-York; Miss Florence C. Cable, Great Barrington, Mass.; Miss Ella Harrison, New-Haven, Conn.; Miss Julia Seely, Great Barrington, Mass.; Mr. M. L. Hustace, New-York; Mr. C. P. Platt and Mrs. Platt of San Francisco, California; Miss L. Smith, Mr. John S. Baker, Cincinnati, O.; Henry Van Schaick, New-York; Capt. Cardew, British Army; Hon. Lawrence Myers, Philadelphia; Robert Centre and servant, A. H. Hart, Mrs. Hart and maid, New-York; Wm. Buchan, Orange, N. J.; Miss M. H. Buchan, Miss M. Buchan, Orange, N. J.; J. Charles Bernard, New-York; John Fox Smith, New-Hartford, Conn.; Charles F. Blake, Mrs. Blake, 2 children and maid servant, New-York; C. D. Lewis, Mrs. M. Gibbs, Miss Florence Gibbs, Miss Belle Gibbs and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Loop, child and maid, New-Haven, Conn.; Madame Lamonier, Mr. and Mrs. Yewell, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Kane and maid, Woodbury Kane, John Kane, Miss Louisa Kane, Miss Emili Kane, Miss Sybil Kane and maid, Walter Kane, Newport, R. I.; Samuel A. Warner, Dr. John O'Reilley, Mrs. Reilley, Miss Virginia Center, Dr. J. B. Cassablanca, New-York; Miss J. Dalton, New-York; Mrs. Carlixte Harvier, Leon Harvier, Charles F. Harvier, Ernest Harvier, William Brown, Miss G. Brown, Cork, Ireland; W. O. Church, Mrs. Church, New-York; George Graham, Cincinnati, Ohio; P. Avogardo, Miss Josephine Avogardo, Staten Island; G. S. Larowe, Miss A. L. Latiro, Mrs. Latiro and maid, Wisconsin; L. A. Montaine, St. Louis; T. H. Bartlett, East Haven, Conn.; Charles Exertier, Astoria, L. I.; L. E. Lesbroussart, John Bisham, Mr. Hayck, Mrs. Hayck, S. J. Peter, Henry Lefort, E. L. Joly, Mrs. Metzler and Miss Metzler, New-York; Miss Sophie Germann, Dr. H. Urban, Mrs. Urban and child, New Orleans, La.; L. E. Mortine, Robert Scamoni, Boston, Mass.; Isidore Gayraud, Washington, D. C.; A. T. Stronod, Mrs. Stronod, Cairo, Ill.; Chas. F. Bonito, St. Paul, Minn.; C. D. Connorte, Mrs. Connorte and maid, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; J. D. Malbro, Augusta, Ga.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah—A. S. Trier, S. Farrelly, Miss Parsbley and sister, R. Schley, E. Dubois, Mrs. A. Demere, Mrs. R. Costello, Miss Kate Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. McClain, Miss Grant and servant, D. P. Wilkins, Mrs. McGovern, H. T. Titus, E. Van Buren, R. C. Birbeck, E. T. Roux, Mrs. Stone and 2 children, Mr. Blake, F. Berriman, George Savage, L. T. Whitcomb, J. M. Thompson, J. Sevarr and lady, Miss Hamilton, C. M. Kinsell, J. Stubbs, Capt. J. D. Johnson, Wm. H. Stark, B. Hoffman, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. J. Sullivan, J. A. Hatfield and wife, D. M. Bennett.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 3.—*In steamship America, from Bremen*—G. Fox, A. Wimpfheimer and family, E. Groenweit and family, J. Heiyse and wife, Mrs. Poilstschek and child, C. Burrighter, B. Uphoff, W. Schillhorn, R. Wimpfheimer, A. Stein, Sophie Stengel, Louis Dambhacher, O. Schwars, J. and M. Dohrmanns, Mrs. Klaremann and child, C. Ehlgots, L. Trapp, W. Hieller, S. Schmidt, J. C. Meyer, C. Herzl, T. Lissaner, J. Lissaner, S. Sussmann, L. Rothschild, T. Baumeister, M. W. Hahn, G. J. Hahn, Marie Friedrich, H. M. Bremer, A. Schmarz, J. Hanan, J. Seiling, a Fromm, A. Ehlers, W. E. Leo, S. Blumenthal, B. Goodman, P. Antz, V. Gregr, H. Schmidt and wife, Louis Kemper, B. Uiman, J. C. Stall, and 562 in the steerage.

AUG. 3.—*In steamship Caledonia, from Glasgow*—James H. Graham, John Hutson, George Sutherland, George A. Baker, Samuel Berry, James Rogers, Martin Cathcart, wife and family, James Mathewson and lady, James D. Patterson, W. McLean, Wm. Rowe, Finlay McClure, James Leslie, wife and daughter, James Weddell, family and servant, Mrs. J. B. Swan, Mrs. W. H. Gould and family, Mrs. Jacobs and daughter, Mrs. Wm. Conerly and daughter, Miss Conerly and servant, Wm. McCabe, J. E. Hubon, and 328 in the steerage.

AUG. 3.—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Green and son, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Doyle, Mr. Coxel, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Roland, Mr. Jones, Mr. Kamprich, Mr. Brancom, Mr. Foster, Capt. Gardner, Mr. Patchet, Mr. Nichols, James Kerr, A. C. De Millo, Mr. Good, Mr. Platt, Rev. Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Morris, Mr. Keating, and 568 in the steerage.

In steamship Cimbria, from Hamburg—Jas. W. Simonton, W. Tappenbeck, wife and child, N. D. Wickman and wife, Mrs. Berduch and child, O. Jaffe, M. Kruger, H. Vonder Lancken, C. W. Sanford and wife, S. Guttmann, A. Gehrenbeck, M. Joseph, D. Holsmann, W. Gurnee, Jr., H. Kingsley, G. H. Gunther, Wm. Ballard, child and servant, Maria Wolf, J. Sussmann, E. Eisenmann and wife, H. C. Humphrey, S. Rothschild, G. S. Osgoot, W. H. Leavitt, W. S. Hedenberg, C. H. Steward, wife and daughter, C. Lexton, B. Bertram, M. Homburger, Rachael Lane, E. F. Hinckley, C. A. Hinck, H. C. Benning, M. E. Hofrschfeld, E. Remack, O. Simon, F. H. Hauser, F. Vichtor, M. Vichtor, Jas. Muller, mother, wife and family, H. T. Speyer, and others in second cabin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 59 | Sun sets..... 7 13 | Moon sets..... 10 07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 08 | Gov. Island..11 54 | Hell Gate..... 1 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Aug. 3.

Cleared.

Steamships Sherman, Simpson, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; J. S. Green, Platt, Alexandria, J. Hand; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Acushnet, Kelley, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Monterey, Edmonds, New-Orleans, New-York Mail Steamship Co.; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, &c., N. L. McCready & Co.; John Gibson, Fuller, Alexandria, D. C., Smith, Brown & Co.

Barks Mary Bell Roberts, Burns, Bridgeport, C. B. Brett, Son & Co.; Canoppi, (Ital.,) Macelo, Bristol, J. B. Phillips & Sons; Haydn, (Lubec,) Steffens, Pernambuco, W. F. Schmidt's Sons.

Brigs Virginia, Wood, Gibraltar, Miller & Houghton; Caprera, Patterson, Marseilles, Walsh & Carver; Antelope, Rumball, Philadelphia, F. Talbot & Co.; Isola, West, Galveston, Tupper & Beattie; Kate, Foster, Jacksonville, Simpson & Clapp; Mary E. Ladd, (Br.,) Morrell, Matamoras and Tuspan, J. E. Edmiston.

Schooners W. & B. Douglass, Lawrence, Georgetown, S. C., Bentley, Miller & Thomas; D. W. Clark, (Br.,) Peck, St. John, N. B., Smithers & Co.; Eliza Frances, Sawyer, Portland, G. L. Hatch; Alfred Hall, Dimmick, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Wellington, (Br.,) Kagles, St. Johns, N. F., Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Sloop Emily, Allen, Bridgeport, Conn.

Arrived.

Steamship Caledonia, (Br.,) McDonald, Glasgow July 19, and Moville 20th, with mdse. and 385 passengers to F. Macdonald & Co. Aug. 3, off Montauk, had a severe gale from S. E. to N. W., which lasted 6 hours. July 28, lat. 44 34, lon. 36 58, passed steamship Britannia, bound E. Aug. 2, lat. 40 36, lon. 71 11, steamship Deutschland, hence for Bremen.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool July 20, and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and 568 passengers to John G. Dale. July 27, lat. 42 48, lon. 54 14, passed Br. ship Spartan, bound W. Same day, lat. 42 27, lon. 42 46, steamship Hibernia, bound E. Same day, lat. 43 16, lon. 43 19, ship Crescent, bound W.

Steamship America, Ernst, of and from Bremen via Southampton July 21, with mdse. and 659 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Aug. 1, lat. 42 29, lon. 60 33, saw bark H. D. Brookman, bound W.

Steamship Cimbria, Trautman, of and from Hamburg, July 20, via Southampton 24th, with mdse. and 605 passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Ship Fleetwing, (of Boston,) Bray, San Francisco, April 6, with mdse. to Sutton & Co. Was 28 days to the Equator in Pacific, with light southerly winds. N. E. trades, 39 days thence to Cape Horn, thence 29 days to Equator in Atlantic. Off Barnegat had a heavy blow for about three hours from E. N. E. No date, lat. 13.08 N., long. 33.49 W., saw ship Black Hawk, steering S. W. No date, lat. 16.56 N., long 54.12, passed steamship Palmyra, steering S. E.

Brig S. Crowell, Messenger, Guayanilla, P. R. 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Schr. A. M. Bird, Merrill, New-Orleans 22 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Fair Wind, Smith, Ellsworth, with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Jeddie, Fanning, Calais 10 ds., with lumber, &c., to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Alvarado, Whitmore, Ellsworth, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Bramhall, Hamilton, Portland, with lumber.

Schr. Boston, Rich, Calais, with lumber.

Sailed.

Steamships Columbia, for Glasgow; Borussia, for Hamburg; Arago, for Havre; City of Boston, for Liverpool; Helvetia, do.; New-York, for Hong Kong, &c.; Bellona, for London; Manhattan, for Charleston; Tillie, for Galveston; Sherman, for New-Orleans; Monterey, do.; San Jacinto, for Savannah; Niagara, for Norfolk; John Gibson, for Alexandria; J. S. Green, do., and others.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 3—Arr. steamer Patapsco, from New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 1, P. M.—Arr. schrs. T. W. Allen, Curtis, from Wareham for Pembroke; Ceresco, Smith, from New-York for Boston; brigs L. T. Knight, Blasdel, Rondout for Boston; W. H. Parks, Simmons, from Darien, Ga., waiting for orders.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3—Arr. schr. Helen S. Phinney, from Portland for Inagua, in distress, leaking 1,000 strokes per hour.

Spoken, &c.

S. D. Cornwell—bark, of Troon, from London for Philadelphia, 45 ds. out, Aug. 1, lat. 40 40, lon. 69.—(By pilotboat R. F. Williams, No. 14.)

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 465, Aug. 3, 1867.

64, 5, 9, 20, 29, 51, 66, 62, 75, 3, 16, 31, 24.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 466, Aug. 3, 1867.

55, 78, 57, 77, 12, 32, 40, 34, 74, 42, 31, 30, 68.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 389, Aug. 3, 1867.

67, 34, 9, 28, 65, 52, 12, 74, 24, 31, 72, 40, 32.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 390, Aug. 3, 1867.

77, 53, 65, 12, 25, 38, 76, 16, 67, 7, 59, 28, 64.

Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 179 Broadway and 155 Fulton-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 1, Aug 3, 1867.

58, 63, 41, 13, 39, 78, 56, 75, 62, 10, 45, 71.

GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 2, Aug. 3, 1867.

28, 29, 11, 26, 16, 59, 38, 49, 78, 54, 60, 61, 39, 51, 10.

SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 383, Aug. 3, 1867.

53, 14, 64, 48, 25, 56, 76, 44, 75, 38, 65, 19.

SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 389, Aug. 3, 1867.

22, 30, 11, 48, 69, 14, 46, 61, 40, 19, 33, 49, 63, 71, 22.

W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.

Combination tickets in the above Lottery now ready. The drawing of Class "E," on the Havana plan—cond. [illegible] prize $30,000—will take place on Aug. 31, 1867. Tickets $12, $6, $3, $1 50. Circulars sent and all orders immediately attended to by addressing MCINTIRE & CO., No. 135 Chatham-st., New-York City.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED Lotteries. Information given and circulars sent by addressing PARKES & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Wall-st., Rooms Nos. 8 and 1.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free. JOSEPH BATES, No. 19 Broadway.